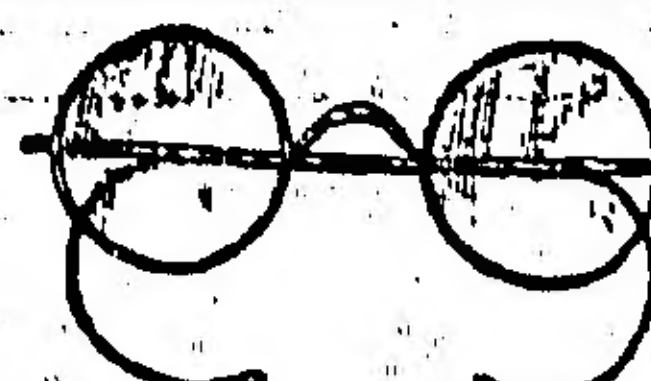


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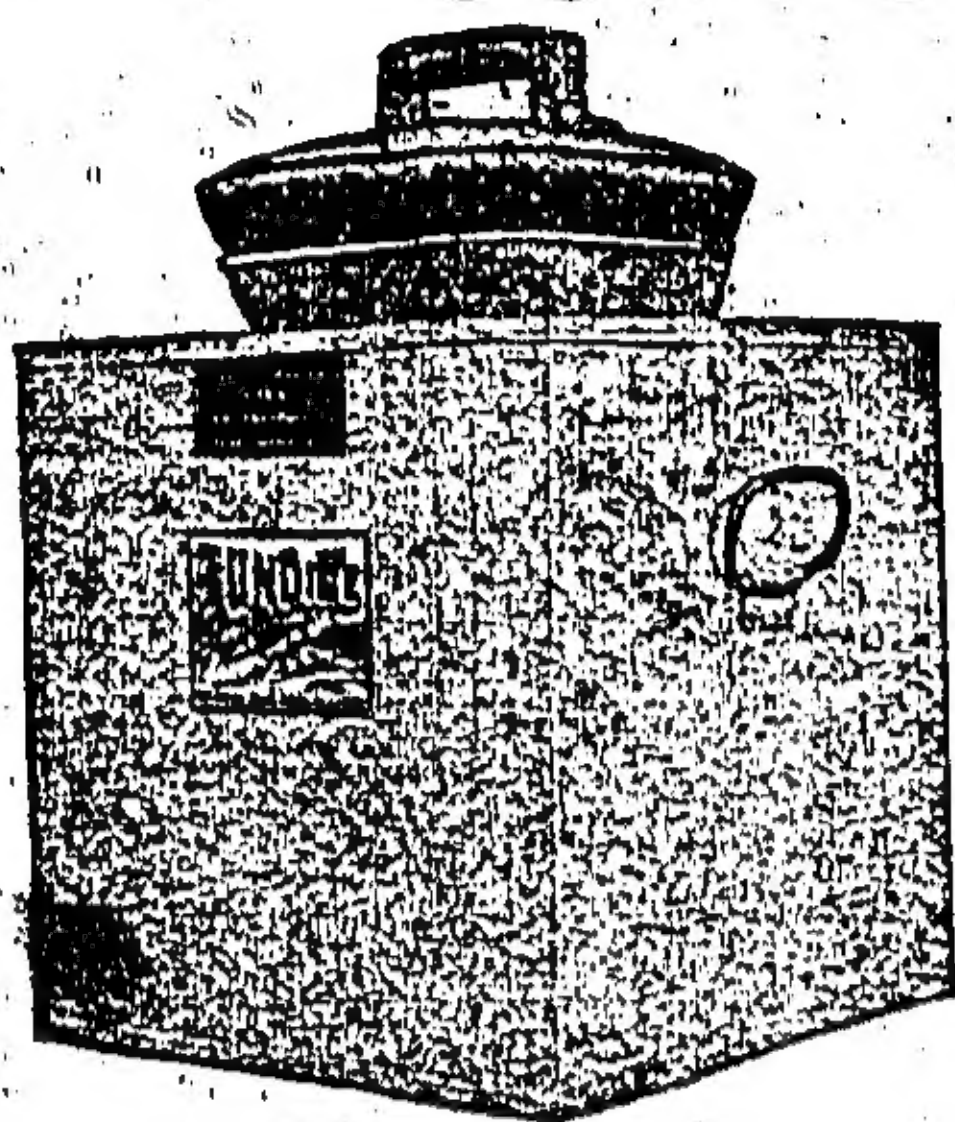
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GERMANY AND AMERICAN MOVIES.

NECESSITY OF "CULTURAL PROTECTION."

"KONTINGENT" SYSTEM TO REMAIN IN FORCE.

(UNITED PRESS.)

Although the French war against the showing of American films has received much more attention from newspapers in the United States and from officials in Washington, the German Government's attitude toward the presentation of American movies as reflected in its recent decision to keep the film "kontingent" regulations in force another year, is considered to be equally as detrimental to the interests of the American film industry.

It had been hoped that Germany would discontinue the "kontingent" system, particularly in view of its adherence to the Geneva Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, and thus give the American companies at least a fair foothold in the German market. Instead the restrictions are to be continued in their present form until the Geneva Convention comes into effect and thereafter, the American film representatives have been informally advised, they will be changed in name to comply with the Geneva Treaty, but not in substance or effect.

The "Kontingent" System.

Under the "kontingent" system as now administered a definite limit is set upon the number of foreign films that may come into the German market, but even then the distributor must first obtain a license before any of these pictures can be shown. The number of these licenses that may be issued in a year is fixed at 200, and of this number 170 are definitely allocated to German distributing organizations and the remaining 30 are retained by the Federal Film Commissioner to be issued at his discretion. The number of permits issued to a German distributing house is wholly dependent or contingent upon the number of German feature films

that company released in the two years preceding.

This arrangement has been based upon the necessity of "cultural protection," say the German officials. They argue that it has been set up as a "spiritual defense" against the introduction of too many foreign ideas, against the "over-foreignization" of the German mind. It has nothing to do with ordinary commercial competition nor is it necessarily intended to bolster up the German movie industry.

American film representatives, however, read quite a different meaning into the "kontingent" system. They contend that the censors can bar all pictures that may be injurious to German culture and on this score they have had no complaints to make against German censorship. Hence there is no other foundation left for the system to rest upon except that of a desire to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the competition which the American industry can offer the German companies.

Aims of German Policy.

The United Press has been informed that the American film people believe the true aims of the German policy to be:—

1. To use "kontingent" control as a means of benefiting the German producers;
2. To gradually force American rental and distributing organizations now operating in Germany out of business;
3. To compel the American film industry to assist financially in increasing the production of German pictures to a point where there will be little room left in the German market for foreign pictures;
4. In consequence of which the trade in American films in Germany will be substantially reduced where as the American companies will have helped to build up a German film industry.

In the same quarter it has been pointed out that under the "kontingent" system the American companies have no way of directly obtaining licenses for the distribution of their films in Germany except by entering the business of producing and distributing German films or by purchasing the licenses. Indirectly they could obtain permits from their German competitors, a course not likely to be supported by the latter who would rather pocket the profits, if any, themselves.

Difficulty of Placing American Pictures.

Thus the Americans either would have to go into the producing business here, and thereby really subsidize the German industry for the sake of showing a few films of their own, or else pay the prevailing high prices for distributing licenses. In either case the process would be costly unless all the pictures they brought here were to prove smashing successes. In view of this situation the American producers not only are finding it increasingly difficult to place their pictures, but are also becoming increasingly reluctant to enter the German market at all. One of the immediate results has been the preventing of anything like wholehearted co-operation between the American and German movie industries and this at a time when American help, particularly of a financial nature, would be most appreciated here.

Although a few of the larger companies might consider going into production of motion pictures in Germany, all of the American firms have thus far hesitated to do so because they feel they have no assurance that their investment would be protected. In this connection they recall that an American tobacco firm recently spent a great deal of money erecting a plant in Germany with the intention of making several million cigarettes daily only to find itself faced, just before construction was completed, with a new cigarette quota law under which the production of cigarettes was limited to a definite percentage of those made on a certain day. This "certain day" was three months before the American company began to build its plant, and consequently it was barred from manufacturing cigarettes in Germany.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(April 22.)

H.K. Engineering and Construction Co.'s 8th Annual Meeting, Shewan Tomes Board Room, noon.
Queen's Theatre: "Broadway."

World Theatre: "Sailors Sweetheart at 2.30 and 7.15, 'The Eyeing Woman' (Chinese Picture).
Star Theatre: "Girl from Chicago."

Sale of Crown Land at Office of Public Works Dept., 3 p.m.
Majestic Theatre: "Made for Love."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Mirzapore). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (D'Artagnan), 2.30 p.m., Europe via Siberia (Shinyo Maru), 6 p.m.

Wednesday.
(April 23.)

St. George's Day.
St. George's Society At Home to H.M. Forces, Lee Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club v. Somersets, U.S.R.C. ground.

Football: Junior League: South China "B" v. Club, Navy v. Chinese "A", St. Joseph's v. Somersets, Chinese "B" v. Ewo.
Queen's Theatre: "Broadway."

Thursday.
(April 24.)

Laying of Foundation Stone, War Memorial Nursing Home by Mrs. Southern, 4 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Trial of Mary Dugan."

World Theatre: "The Crowd" (2.30 and 7.15 p.m., Chinese picture, 'The Eyeing Woman').
Star Theatre: "The Awakening."

Majestic Theatre: "Serenade."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Mantua).
Friday.
(April 25.)

Hockey: Club v. Recreation, King's Park.
Queen's Theatre: "The Trial of Mary Dugan."

World Theatre: "The Crowd" (2.30 and 7.15 p.m., Chinese picture, 'The Eyeing Woman').

Star Theatre: "The Awakening."
Majestic Theatre: "Serenade."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday.
(April 26.)

Charity Concert in Aid of the Tin Kwok School, Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Diocesan Boys' School, Dance, 9 p.m.

Cricket:—Division II: Winners (H.K.C.C.) v. The Rest, Club ground, 2 p.m.

Football:—Division II: Chinese "A" v. St. Joseph, Ewo v. Eastern, South China, "B" v. Recreation, Kowloon v. South China "A", Navy v. Club.

Queen's Theatre: "Trial of Mary Dugan."

World Theatre: "The Crowd" (2.30 and 7.15 p.m., Chinese picture, 'The Eyeing Woman').

Star Theatre: "The Awakening."
Majestic Theatre: "Serenade."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 4.30 p.m.

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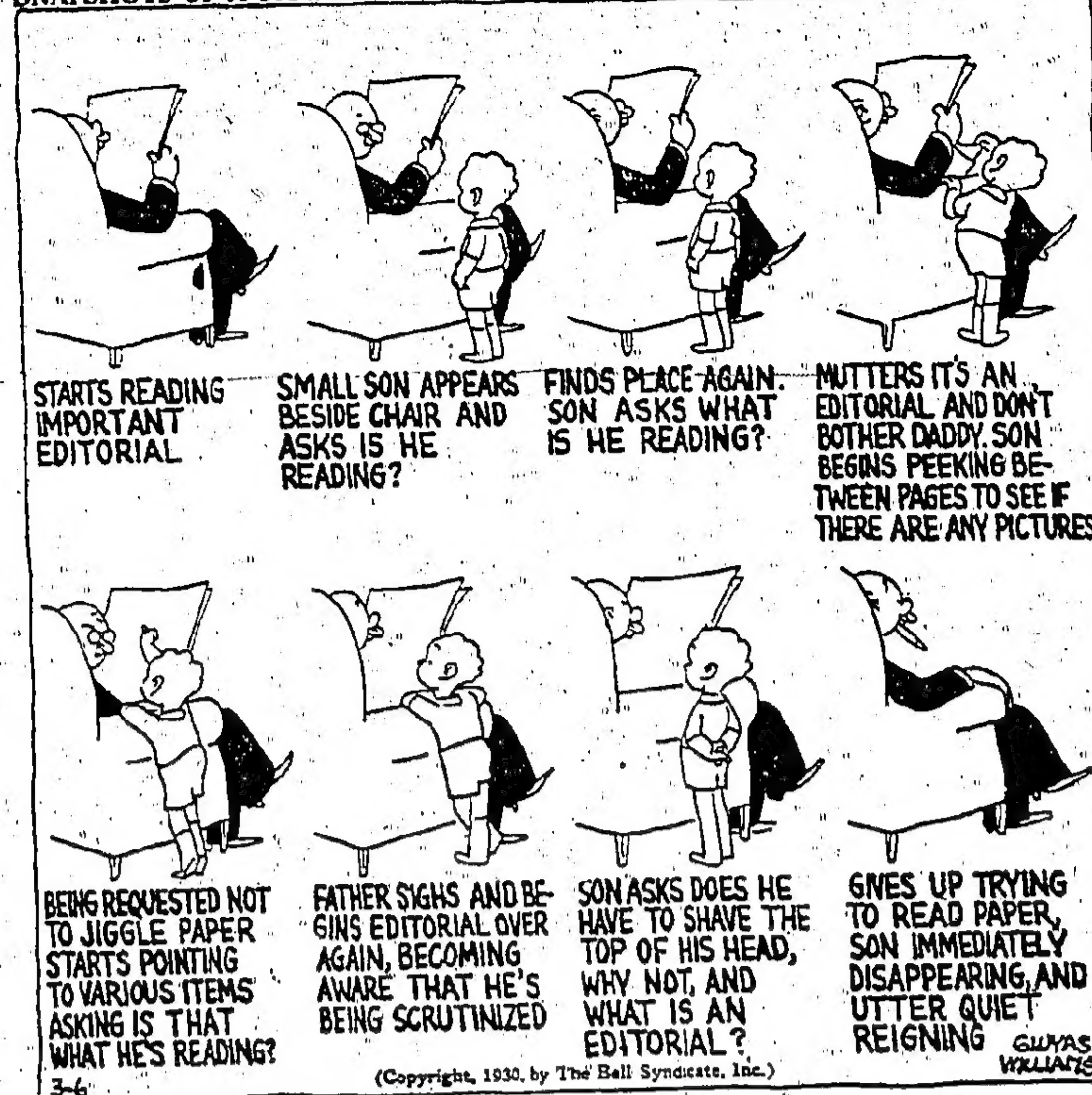
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SNAPSHOTS OF A FATHER READING THE PAPER

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



U.S. AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A SENATOR'S RESOLUTION.

"SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIA."

The following is the text of a resolution relating to the Independence of India introduced in the Senate of America recently by Senator John J. Blaine, Wisconsin.

"Whereas the people of India are spontaneously moving towards the adoption of self-Government under a constitutional form, with popular approval and seeking national independence, therefore, be it resolved that the Senate of the United States mindful of the struggle for independence that gave birth to our Republic, participates with the people of the United States in the deep interest that they feel for the success of the people of India in their struggle to establish their liberty and independence and be it further resolved that the Senate of the United States pledges its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it proper to recognize the sovereignty and independence of India and recommends early recognition thereof."

Student Resolutions.

At a public meeting of the Indian and American students and citizens held at Detroit, Michigan presided over by Miss Elizabeth Chapin, the following resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote:

(1) Whereas the people of India through their constituted national Congress assembled at Lahore, by an unanimous vote declared on December 31, 1929 for the national Independence of India from the British and whereas the cause of world peace may now be endangered by aggressive acts on the part of Britain in order to maintain her illegal and imperialistic hold on India and whereas it is the glorious tradition of the United States that whenever and wherever the flag of freedom has been unfurled the United States Government formally extended its sympathy to the foreign peoples struggling for their independence and whereas following the historic attitude of the United States Senator John J. Blaine, J. Wisconsin has introduced a resolution in the Senate on January 6, recommending early recognition of the sovereignty and independence of India by the President of the United States, therefore be it resolved that the American and Indian residents of Detroit Michigan at this public meeting support wholeheartedly India's right to freedom and congratulate Senator Blaine for his resolution relating to the independence of India. Be it, therefore, resolved that copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to Senator Blaine, to the President of the Indian National Congress and also to the local newspapers with the signature of the Chairman of this assembly.

"India in Bondage."

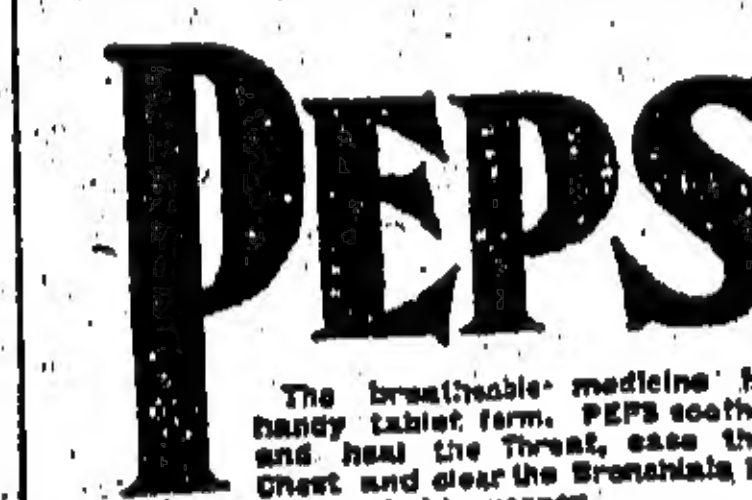
(2) Be it resolved that the residents of Detroit at this public meeting desire to congratulate Dr. J. T. Sunderland, an American Unitarian Minister, on the publication of his monumental work entitled "India in Bondage," the result of his life-long study and devotion to the cause of freedom for India. This assemblage considers that Dr. Sunderland has done greatest service to humanity in general by bringing out this admirable book on India's case for freedom.

(3) Be it resolved that the Indian and American residents of Detroit Michigan at this public meeting congratulate Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders on their firm stand for complete independence and urge Indian leaders of all parties to work together and thus present a united front to the British Government at the present crisis in India.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

REFRESH YOURSELF after a tiring day



PEPS

FOR COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS

ORIENTAL CLOCK IN LONDON.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

Among objects recently acquired by the Science Museum, South Kensington, is an Oriental clock presented by Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S., and variously identified as Japanese or Chinese in origin. The time is recorded by a system which divides the periods from sunrise to sunset and from sunset to sunrise into six intervals each. The hour index (now missing) remained stationary, and there was no minute hand, but the dial, which rotated once in 24 European hours, is divided into 12 parts by characters which represent the signs of the zodiac. The equivalents of these characters in English numerals, beginning with the familiar position of the 12 numeral in modern clocks and proceeding in a clockwise direction, are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. All with the exception of that in the modern '12' position, are movable, so as to allow for adjustment in accordance with the seasonal variations in the length of daylight and darkness.

In addition, there are two small apertures at the top of the dial plate, showing characters which combine to denote what is known as the cyclic day. These characters are contained on two small revolving discs behind the main dial plate, one marked with 12 characters known as the "branches," the other with 10 characters known as the "stems." In their revolutions they are geared to form 60 combinations, so that the same cyclic day recurs after a lapse of 60 days.

The clock strikes half intervals in addition to full intervals, the order of striking being 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. The single stroke at half intervals which occurs after the 9, 11, and 12 indicates the first half of a subsidiary time period, while the second half is similarly announced by two strokes after the 8, 10, and 4. The going and striking mechanisms are spring driven, and the combination of construction and decoration suggests a period of about 1800 for the clock's manufacture.

Montene, Ark. April 8.—Col. V. H. ("Coin") Harvey, campaigner for the late Mr. William Jennings Bryan in the latter's aspirations toward the Presidency, is believed to be dying of pneumonia at his home. Colonel Harvey was prominent as a "free silver issue" man, urging that there should be unrestricted coinage of silver in the United States.

"A CHINESE MONTE CARLO."

41 CHINESE ARRESTED IN SYDNEY.

Elaborately furnished and fitted up for gambling and opium smoking, two small Chinese shacks, situated over a mile off the main Bunnerong-road, Botany, provided a surprise for a raiding party of police last month. They later described the place as "a Chinese Monte Carlo."

Forty-one Chinese were arrested and charged at the Redfern Police Station with having been found in a common gaming-house. Four were, in addition, charged with having smoked opium.

To reach the place unobserved the raiding party had to force their way through tangled scrub, and finally crawl through the vegetable gardens.

As soon as the police burst in the door of the first shack there was a wild rush to escape, but every person present was captured. The room had apparently been fitted up expressly for use by fan-tan players and opium smokers. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the comfort of the players, and around the walls were fitted couches, with shaded lamps, for the opium smokers.

So quickly had the raid been carried out, that the occupants of the second house, which was only a short distance away, had not been disturbed. The police alleged that they found fan-tan being played and opium being smoked in this hut also. Two police vans were required to take the arrested Chinese to the Redfern station. The opium pipes, packages of opium, fan-tan equipment, and a number of pakapu tickets were taken to the police station for evidence.

RED INDIAN GIRL'S SAVAGE LOVE.

WIFE'S BRUTAL MURDER.

A Red Indian squaw's alleged fiercely primitive adoration for Henri Marchand, a famous artist and the curator of the Museum of Science at Buffalo, New York, is reported to be responsible for the brutal murder of Mrs. Marchand last month at her Buffalo residence.

She was found by her twelve-year-old son beaten and choked to death, with a chloroform-soaked rag in her mouth.

The police arrested two full-blooded Indian squaws of the Seneca tribe, Miss Lillian Jimerson, aged thirty-five, whom Marchand had used as a model for some of his art work, and Mrs. Bowen, aged sixty-six. Miss Jimerson was arrested in a house in the Silver Creek, district of the Townsends, Indiana Reservation, near Buffalo, which is well known to English visitors to Niagara Falls.

She accused Mrs. Bowen of committing the murder, and led the police to her in a hiding place beneath the stairs. Mrs. Bowen is believed to be partly insane.

The police had learned from friends of Mr. Marchand that a squaw had fallen in love with him while he was recently living among the Indians, studying their habits for his art work. He is shown to have rebuffed her, and was never aware of the depth of her infatuation for him.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.E.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.

11.30 to 12.30 p.m.—Chinese recorded music.

12.30 to 2 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

2 to 7 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

"Pique Lute, Overture" (Suppe). Sir Dan Godfrey, conducting the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

"Ain't Misbehavin'" (Waller, Brooks and Razaf) and "Tondelero" (Hill and Gay), Layton and Johnstone, American Duetists, with Piano.

"New Sullivan Selection" (arr. Dan Godfrey). Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, conducted by Capt. George Miller.

"The Merchant of Venice" (F. Rossie), Organ Solo by Quentin M. Maclean at the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion.

"O Vision Enthrancing" (Marzials and Goring Thomas) and "Carmen—Flower Song" (Bizet), Arthur Jordan, Tenor with Orchestra.

"Dancer Of Seville" (C. Grunow) and "The Two Imps" (K. J. Alford), Sir Dan Godfrey conducting the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

7 to 7.30 p.m.—Lesson in Cantonese by Rev. H. R. Wells.

7.30 to 8 p.m.—Recorded programme continued.

"A Musical Switch—Humoresque" (arr. K. J. Alford), Plaza Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Frank Tours.

"Lovers' Lane Minuet" (Frank Tours), Plaza Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Frank Tours.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye" (Old Scottish Song) and "Home, Sweet Home" (Payne and Bishop), Deris Vane, Soprano with Orchestra.

"The Leek Selection" (arr. Myddleton), The Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, conducted by Capt. George Miller.

8 p.m.—Chinese programme relayed from Ko Shing Theatre until end of play.

9 p.m.—Weather report.

TO UNKNOWN LOVER IN BURMA.

ENGLISH GIRL'S ROMANCE.

Until a few weeks ago Miss Irene Everett, of Tonbridge Street, W.C., was just one among scores of pretty girls serving behind the counters of an Oxford Street store.

Now she is on her way to Burma to meet a lover who has never seen her, but who on the evidence of her photograph, has offered to make her his wife.

Miss Everett was a beauty competition in London and the news reached Rangoon, where she has relatives.

One young man wrote several times asking for her photograph, which she sent. By return mail came a proposal of marriage.

After considering the proposal for a few days, Miss Everett boldly decided to go to Rangoon "just to see what sort of a fellow he is" before giving her answer.



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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"I saw the mechanical man perform last night. It does the work of 20 men—it is almost human!"

"Not if it does the work of 20 men!"

"I think Napoleon was a greater field marshal than Bonaparte."

"But Napoleon and Bonaparte were identical."

"But Napoleon was more identical."

"I am a son of the soil," shouted the grimy park orator.

"Yes, and I'm sorry for you," exclaimed one of the audience, "for I see you have your father on your hands."

Lady at Door: "Aren't you the woman who was here 10 minutes ago?"

Tramp: "Yes, missus. You said you'd give me something next time I called."

"Yes, I grant you that Henry Ford is a big industrialist and financier. And yet he is the prime cause of one of our greatest modern problems."

"To what are you referring?"

"The parking problem!"

Officer: "Flag of truce, Excellency."

His Excellency: "What do the revolutionists want?"

Officer: "They would like to exchange a couple of generals for a can of condensed milk."

"Why is Murray Rime looking so sad?"

"He sent his poem, 'The Memory of a Moth,' to an editorial friend for revision!"

"Well, what happened?"

"The editor changed the title, omitted 11 verses, and rewrote the other!"

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 8.—While the great oil gusher which has been named "Roaring Mary Subie" has now been brought under control once more, a new runaway well has developed and it continues to shoot a high stream of crude petroleum and spray to an altitude even greater than that achieved by "Roaring Mary." Frantic efforts are being made to cap this latest gusher.

"Some men do not realize the value of an opportunity to serve their country."

"And others do," rejoined Senator Sorghum. "Several gentlemen have signified a willingness to pay more for a seat in the stock exchange."

Subscription Agent: "Would you like to subscribe to the local papers?"

Lady: "No, we have newspapers all over the house."

Agent: "How about some good books?"

Lady: "We've got books in every corner."

Agent: "How about a magazine or two that?"

Lady: "Sorry, but we're swamped with magazines."

Agent: "Well, then, what about a good paper baler?"

A little fellow, who had told a falsehood and been found out, was being talked to seriously by his teacher, who directed her efforts to making the youngster feel ashamed of what he had done.

Judging by the interested look on his face, she thought she was making the desired impression, when the youth exclaimed, eagerly, "I say, teacher, it's your lower jaw that moves, isn't it?"

"What is the difference between a specialist and a philosopher?"

"A specialist is one who starts out with an intense interest in some one thing, and he continues to learn more and more about less and less, until finally he knows all there is to know about nothing. A philosopher is one who starts out with a casual interest in a great many things, and he continues to learn less and less about more and more, until finally he knows nothing at all about everything."

New York, April 8.—For what is believed to have been the first time such action has ever been taken by an official Methodist body, the New York East Conference today adopted a report of its social service committee suggesting that the legislatures of New York and Connecticut should remove restrictions upon the teaching of birth control "in the interest of morality and sound scientific knowledge."

GIRLS OF THE NEW CHINA.

FINE RECORDS AT SPORTS MEETING.

[UNITED PRESS.]

The shy and dainty "lily-footed" maidens of old China have, in less than a generation, been completely metamorphosed into strong and husky girls of new China. Attired in the most masculine and abbreviated athletic costumes, these young women vied with men in demonstration of their prowess in the Kiangsu Provincial Athletic Meeting held at Chinkiang this spring. They not only proved their versatility in basket-ball, volley ball and tennis, to which they have been accustomed in the last decade or so, but they convincingly showed what they could do in sports heretofore considered exclusively masculine.

Some 44 girls from all over the Province took part in the field and track events. As this was the first time that Chinese girls have ventured into this field, naturally they had no past records to break. However, the records set by them at the meet were most encouraging, considering that it was not many years ago that such girls were kept strictly at home by their mothers.

Miss Hu Jui Seng from Sunkiang won the first place in the 50-metre dash by covering the distance in 8.1 seconds. Miss Lu Sueh Ching, also from Sunkiang, covered 100 metres and 200 metres in 18.4 and 38 seconds respectively. Miss Wu Kwang Hsing cooped the shot put honour by heaving the lead 6.62 metres. The high jump laurel went to Miss Yi Shao Chu, who cleared 1.09 metres.

The tennis championship went to Misses Liu Hsi Feng and Chang Chieh I, co-eds from Soochow University; volley-ball to Ching Tu Girls' Middle School; and basketball to Soochow Girls' Middle School.

Berlin, April 8.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the liquor licensing bill which, among other provisions, fixes 1 a.m. as the closing hour for restaurants and other liquor selling establishments. Another provision of the bill is the restriction of the sale of alcohol, intended for consumption on the spot, on pay-days and election days. The bill also provides for a number of limitations with regard to the granting of new licences.

THIEF FRIEND OF PRINCESSES.

AMAZING EXPLOITS OF BOGUS MILLIONAIRE.

An international thief who led the life of a rich aristocrat, and whose women friends from among princesses and duchesses, was arrested in Paris last month. He is a Pole named Ekstajn, but is also known as Eugene Epstein. In February last year a stranger bought from a Paris jeweller a diamond worth \$160, which was paid for with false dollar notes. The police communicated with the International Police Bureau, which sent a collection of photos of international thieves with "records" in various European capitals. Among them the jeweller recognised the thief Ekstajn, who has a black record.

In Prague, in 1920, he stole a pearl necklace from a hotel. He was at the time posing as a millionaire, and was the lover of Countess Malvina, a woman of Czech-Slovakian origin, who committed suicide on hearing that the man she loved was a thief.

Ekstajn was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and when liberated came to France.

He was then living in great style with a Russian Princess. The couple were arrested in Paris, charged with the theft of a diamond necklace. They were both sent to prison and afterwards expelled from France.

YOUTH'S LOST BELIEF IN GOD.

"FUTILE AND DIFFICULT LIVES."

Three classes at University College, London, were recently asked the two questions: "Do you believe in God?" and "Do you feel any need to believe in God?"

The answer to the first question was a unanimous negative, and to the second a practically unanimous negative.

These statements were made by Mr. C. E. Joad, speaking at a meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, for the purpose of forming a society for the study of religions.

"These young people," said Mr. Joad, "are well read in the literature of psycho-analysis. They are fond of drawing terrifying portraits of the awful things that happen to you if you repress your instinctive impulses. That has given me a clue to many of the phenomena in modern society."

(Continued on next column.)

MISTRESS' RIGHT OF DISMISSAL.

JUDGE AND MAID'S BAD LANGUAGE.

"It is time employers were protected against young women like that," said Judge Sir Alfred Tobin at Westminster County Court recently when he gave judgment for Major R. Johnson and his wife, of Warwick-square, Victoria, in a claim brought against them by Miss Fyvie Annie Parrott, a housemaid, for £3 16s. a month's wages.

Major and Mrs. Johnson alleged that Miss Parrott was abusive, and that they had to dismiss her in consequence after five days' service. They offered her £1, and paid this into court.

Miss Parrott said that Mrs. Johnson made unjustifiable complaints of her work, and rushed her about. She told Mrs. Johnson she was not an electric machine.

"If people are nasty to me I must hit back," said Miss Parrott.

She thought she said, when Major Johnson told her to leave, "You are a two-faced dirty cur. What do you take me for—a doormat?"

Judge Sir Alfred Tobin: Surely a mistress is entitled to say, "I don't like your work. I will go for another servant."

Miss Parrott: Employers like to put the working class down.

Judge Sir Alfred Tobin said later: I do not want to say anything about the views of this unhappy plaintiff on the rights of people in a humbler position of life. I am perfectly satisfied that she used abominably filthy language without the slightest justification towards her employers, and that they have done a public service by fighting this case. Unhappily there are few employers who have that courage.

He added that Major and Mrs. Johnson were entitled to dismiss Miss Parrott without paying her a farthing.

"This generation is suffering from a thwarting of the instinctive need to believe. That is why so many of our younger people are living futile lives."

"They find life more difficult than past generations have done. The decay of the orthodox creeds of their childhood has left a vacuum. It may be said that traditional religion will fill that vacuum. I doubt it. Things have gone too far. The most striking characteristic of the modern generation is a wistful agnosticism."



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Sometimes they are too intimate—too "unbearable"—even to be subjected to one's own frank scrutiny. Recollection of an incident and all that is consequent on it is hateful to us—disturbing, revolting, frightening.

Self-reproach is a common bugbear which we tend to evade. It hurts our self-esteem, and often we

seek to escape our scourging, by repressing all consciousness of guilt.

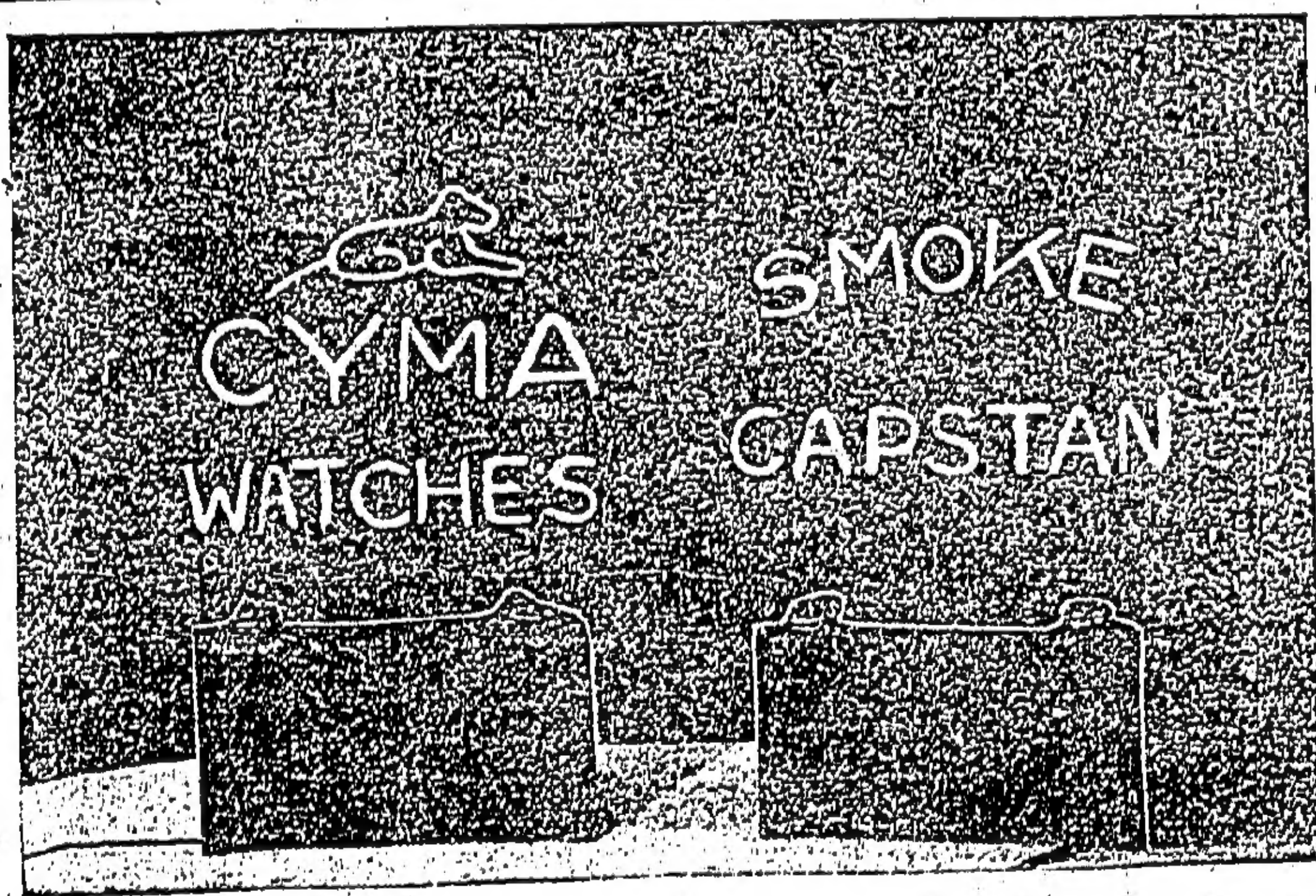
But this repression—this thrusting into oblivion—of powerful, emotion-charged ideas can be dangerous. It can give rise to mental conflict which may become severe and develop serious disorder in the mind.

The keeping of a diary, which in the full sense of the words fulfils the purpose of a private confessional, where every experience of personal importance, whether of happy or unhappy tone, finds candid expression, will be worth its weight in gold as an aid to consistent mental well-being.

Trouble-causing repressions can be, and frequently are, recovered to consciousness by such means as dream analysis. Generally the mere emergence into the light of criticism is sufficient to cause their disintegration.

The keeping of a frank diary, of course, demands moral courage of a high standard. It demands the admission of much that we would rather not admit, even to ourselves. It implies ruthless scrutiny of motives. It means the ventilation of secrets which we would fain inconspicuously bury.

The process of confessing will often be painful. But it will have the advantage of yielding that same sense of relief which results from unburdening troubles in the ears of a sympathetic friend.



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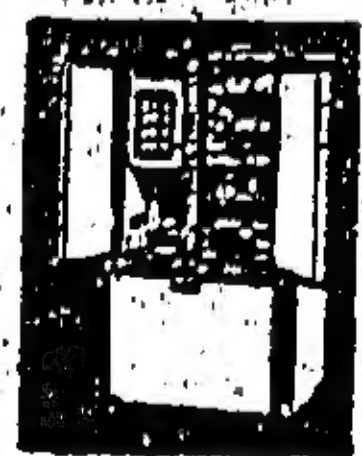
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COCK-FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

AN EASTER MONDAY CONTEST.

During a recent tour of Northern France and Belgium, a party of Australians had the "privilege" of witnessing some forcible cock-fighting at the Easter "Concours du Coq" held in an ill-famed apache-like estaminet, in the kilometre of "no man's land" between the French and Belgian frontiers at Le Bizet, in the vicinity of Armentieres. This meeting was regarded as one of the big events of the season; although on the particular day we were present, viz., Easter Monday, the contests were for novice birds only. The entrance fee for each cock was 150 francs and the prize was 2500.

There were about 20 entrants, including some valuable and promising birds. The crowd had all gathered in the large anteroom of the estaminet and about 11 a.m., after a good deal of beer-drinking, we were admitted behind the screen at the far end of the room on payment of 10 francs each. Here was provided accommodation for the 100 odd spectators who stood around the ring on boards raised up on trestles. They looked a particularly tough lot, reputed to be adopted with the knife and gun, and our guide friend said that he would not advise any one of the party to visit that estaminet at night, alone or unarmed. They seemed to be standing in small groups of twos and threes, and were soon noisily laying wagers with their neighbours or other groups across the room.

The ring was arranged on a large table, about ten feet square; its floor was covered with a rough canvas, which had numerous old blood stains upon it, and it was surrounded by a wire netting fence about 3 feet high. Very soon the strains of the "music" from the magnificent mechanical organ at the end of the room ceased; the wagering ended, and the first contest was about to begin. Each contest was a fight to the finish; or the winner was the bird who kept his opponent down for three minutes. The judge sat on one side of the ring, and had in front of him three metal balls, counterbalanced by weights; and at the end of each minute for which one bird or the other was kept down, he would pull down one of these balls, that all might see how much longer there was to go.

Misty-looking Steel Spurs. The "seconds out" gong sounded and the owners of the opposing cocks in the first bout took up their positions at opposite "gates," and produced their respective birds out of big sacks. Each bird had a rusty-looking sharp steel spur, about three inches long, fixed to the inside of each leg. After a little preliminary "eyeing off" and walking round each other, the opponents were soon at close quarters, and going "hard at it," endeavouring to peck other's eyes out, or stick their spurs through their opponent's jugular vein in the neck, a feat which was apparently accomplished quite frequently, as was witnessed later.

The first bout was a desperate one; each bird was down in turn for over two minutes, but managed to get up again in time, when encouraged by its owner; until finally both birds lay down exhausted on each other and a draw was declared. After a short interval to settle up wagers, make new ones and drink more beer, the next bout was soon under way; only to finish very shortly when the victor pierced his opponent's neck with the spur and pinned him to the floor. He died shortly afterwards, but the owner seemed to take his loss very stoically, as he stewed the body away in his bag. And so the programme went on. We left after about an hour of it, glad to have seen this exhibition of the "sport," but agreeing that the laws of England were right in forbidding cock-fighting.

DIFFICULT RUGBY LAW.

OXFORD BLUE'S PROPOSAL.

The double Oxford Blue, V. H. Nesser, who is South Africa's foremost referee and the author of several books on the laws of Rugby, interviewed on the question of the change in the Rugby laws, said:—"The decision of the International Rugby Board that Rule 15 remain as now printed creates a difficult position. As the rule stands, it is practically impossible to enforce it. I suggest that the rule can be enforced. A more satisfactory law would be to make the ball unplayable before it has passed both feet of the players on either side of the scrum, and that no forward may move his foot beyond the front line of his forwards until the ball has left the hands of the player who is putting it in the scrum."

Mr. Nesser's remarks carry added weight by virtue of the unique distinction he gained last year when, at the special request of the New Zealand "All Blacks," he refereed all four Test matches between New Zealand and South Africa.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

COCONUTS AND JAVA ORANGES.

HOMESIDE IDEAS ON LIFE IN THE EAST.

A correspondent of the Straits Times has found a new way of amusing himself while on leave. He runs around trying to get opinions from Stay-at-homes as to their conception of life in the East. Here are a few of "Limalima's" illuminating discoveries:—

I found, in the first place, that he it Malaya or the D.E.I., all Far Eastern commodities and products are, both in quality, and quantity, subservient to the coconut (and, of course, in the case of Java, oranges). The native inhabitants of these parts are very little black niggers with very big white teeth, which latter flash in the sun and are ground, at grinding time, on human bones. When the more civilised and pleasant mannered negro can be lured from his jungle home, where he lives in complete nudity, his primary occupation is to shin up the ubiquitous palm trees that infest our sandstrewn shores, and collect coconuts for the White Man. This individual, (manager of the estate, for there is no other decent Eastern occupation) stands beneath the trees with a far-away look in his eyes. He is a handsome man and, like all of his kind, is slightly bronzed; his suit is white, and tight. On his head he wears an enormous helmet to protect him from the sun and stray coconuts; in one hand he carries a whip, and in the other a loaded automatic. His blood is extremely blue, (not with cold or drink, but because he was almost the son of a pre-War Peer) but that of the native is, of course, black; some of it drips from the whip, for the manager of the estate is a hard man, but just.

Rotan Bungalows.

Late at night, when the long day's work is done, the scene changes. The manager—who, on account of his poorly paid job lives in an atmosphere of indescribable hardship and privation, is discovered in his little rotan bungalow, whose only adornment is the photograph of a Girl, waiting for him at home. She is not his wife. No! She is not married. He is lonely and has a "peg".... the only drink obtainable East of Suez.... and, like all of its kind, it is slightly bronzed. He is white and tight; his blood, naturally enough, is bluer than ever, and the look in his eyes is still further away than it was in the morning. The bungalow rocks with the smell of incense and Panatellas, cigarettes being unobtainable except at prominent ports; and, in the flickering half-light of the moon, a brass Buddha lingers agreeably from the corner. The manager makes an obeisance to this at the "peg," and at the photograph of a Girl, and goes to bed.

Thus, I find, our sisters at Home imagine that we live our lives and, where their ignorance is bliss, it is surely folly to put them wise. But on my next leave, I intend, weather permitting, to practice a little Eastern frivolousness, and to inculcate some Oriental atmosphere into my modest Baker Street apartments. When I strike a gong, or crack a whip, my excellent landlady, who has done for me (nearly) for years, will enter bearing on her head a tray, and on that tray a "peg." They will be dressed respectively as an Arab woman and a whiskey and soda.

As a matter of fact, I tried something of this sort when I was last at home, but it was a failure. At the given signal my landlady entered, according to plan, but she was unfortunately closely followed by her husband, who came for the rent and spoiled the whole thing. He and I eventually compromised over the "peg." But next leave I shall try again, so won't we have fun! (Nonsense with the indicative, expecting the answer "Yes, isn't it," as they say in Java.)

GIRLS AT FOOTBALL.

PROTEST AGAINST GOOD FRIDAY MATCH.

An effort to prevent the annual football match on Good Friday between two groups of girls from big stores in Darlington was made by the Darlington Council of Christian Witness.

The match this year was to be in aid of the National Union of Railwaymen Orphans' Fund. Last year it proved a great attraction. A protest to the committee was made by the Council of Christian Witness, who consider that a football match between two such teams is a degrading display, particularly when the match was to take place on Good Friday during the hours of Divine service.

Members of the teams said that they consider there is nothing unseemly about the match, and could see no grounds for objection.

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AMERICA'S ALIEN PROBLEM.

ATTEMPTS TO STEM INFLUX.

7,000,000 UNREGISTERED.

[UNITED PRESS.]

A concerted effort is being made in U.S. Congress on plans to locate and register the floating masses of aliens within the United States whose numbers are estimated at 7,000,000, a population greater than that of many European countries. Closing the national doors to unlimited immigration has stopped the vast influx of aliens into America, but there are millions whose presence is officially unknown, including at least one

million, it is said, who are there illegally. Still others are designing officials for citizenship papers, but records of their arrival have been lost and so they remain without a definite civil status.

Bills to provide for the registration of all such residents or for certificates of identification have been proposed in both houses of Congress this winter and cooperation is being planned to secure passage of some measure intended to alter this situation. Sympathy for honorable aliens in difficulty over their status on the one hand, and the activities of those who have been smuggled in on the other, account for the proposals to register all foreign-born residents. The author of one bill told the United Press that "registration" will mean that the possibilities for the practice of sabotage on the part of the foreign-born will be considerably lessened, and added "it will also lessen the number of violations of our immigration laws by surreptitious entry of aliens, and will check the legality of residence of the Oriental toward whom we have adopted a policy of exclusion."

Another promoter of registration pointed out that it will make the attainment of citizenship easier since no declaration of intention would be necessary after registration. All promoters of the idea in Congress claim that such a law would only be an aid and protection to those aliens entered legally while it would be a burden only to those entered illegally.

Compulsory Registration.

There are two bills before the House of Representatives. One introduced by Congressman James B. Aswell of Louisiana provides for compulsory registration each year of every alien, whether a temporary or permanent resident. Cards containing signatures, photographs, description and records of each individual are to be issued on registration and are presentable on demand. Fines for failure to observe various features range from \$100 and sixty days imprisonment to \$3,000 and two years imprisonment or deportation. It is also provided that "whenever in the judgment of the President, the interests of national defense so require, he may, by proclamation, require all or any part of the aliens required to be registered to report at such times and places as he shall fix."

One provision intended to aid immigrants is that the Governors of each state shall report on opportunities for aliens to settle in their respective states, and the numbers desired, which report shall be forwarded to foreign countries to assist prospective new-comers. Another bill by Congressman John L. Cable of Ohio provides similar

although less extensive requirements, omitting notably the one for report in case of a national defense emergency. The author claims his bill is for voluntary registration, but it reads "every alien lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence shall enroll annually." Senator Coleman Blease of South Carolina supports this bill and has one of his own providing only for certificates of admission to newly arrived immigrants without a registration feature.

As present it is provided by law of 1900 that all immigrants entering the United States shall be registered at the port of entry but, according to Congressional authority, officials have failed for many years to register such arrivals or give immigrants certificates of registration. Another law was passed in 1905 again stipulating registration for all aliens, and providing that those entered prior to 1921 but who were without proof of their legal entry might register and receive a certificate. The Cable Bill is intended primarily to care for aliens entered since 1921 who are without proper papers.

Proponents of registration claim it is nothing radical or revolutionary, but based upon a "principle" in our American scheme of things. Babies are registered; voters must register; automobile drivers must register; Americans abroad must register; they point out, and add that such requirements are not considered a reflection upon Americans. "Why," they ask, "should alien registration be considered a reflection upon aliens, many of whom it will help."

Opponents reply, however, that it is an attempt to "register, ticket and label" a group of "the population of the United States" as if that group were "suspects or criminals." It is also called "un-American" and "class legislation."

MAN SHOULD LIVE FOR 100 YEARS.

A NEW RECIPE FOR LONGEVITY.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Men do not die, they kill themselves, according to 96-year old Professor Gueniot, Dean of the Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Retired at the age of 75, Professor Gueniot was honoured recently by his colleagues with a reception held in the Institute. The average life of man could easily be prolonged to 100 years, explained Prof. Gueniot during a conversation. "Men eat too much meat and not enough fruits and vegetables. They drink too much alcohol, which is in itself a poison, and they die from the fermentation and auto-intoxication of too much food."

Prof. Gueniot, in his 96th year, is still actively interested in medicine, and is completing a book called "The Duration of Human Life." "The secret of longevity is, very simple," he says. "One must take very few medicines and complicated treatments, but must follow a severe regime of personal hygiene. I can only point out the antique formula which said men do not die; they kill themselves. Most men poison themselves slowly through bad food. Fruits and vegetables regenerate the organisms."

Wine is Beneficial. Alcohols are dangerous in quantities but the daily consumption of wine is beneficial. Wine is an excellent tonic and an indispensable digestive. I have always drunk wine and I shall continue. "It is essential, however, to breathe deeply. People do not take in enough air in their lungs. The average man absorbed only about a little of air, whereas he should absorb from two to three litres. This is absolutely necessary for purifying the blood, and for the internal nutrition of the tissues caused by the action of oxygen. It is the incomplete supply of air that prevents the destruction of microbes and allows the first breaking down of the tissues paving the way for bronchitis, grippe, and such maladies. "I believe that man could easily average 100 years of life, and in fact, many could live beyond the century mark."

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NEW YORK'S night-life thriller made into a 100% talking and singing picture that will astound you. With the original play dialog; songs you'll never forget; gorgeous dance numbers, and tremendous drama. See life as it is lived in a world unto itself—Broadway—a world where gaiety runs riot and sudden tragedy stalks.

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A PAUL FEJOS Production—Presented by CARL LAEMMLE

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

CONRAD NAGEL

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THE GIRL FROM CHICAGO

with MYRNA LOY

AT THE **STAR** TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY At 5.30 & 9.20

YOU'LL LAUGH TILL IT HURTS!

A

SAILOR'S SWEETHEART

with LOUISE FAZENDA—CLYDE COOK

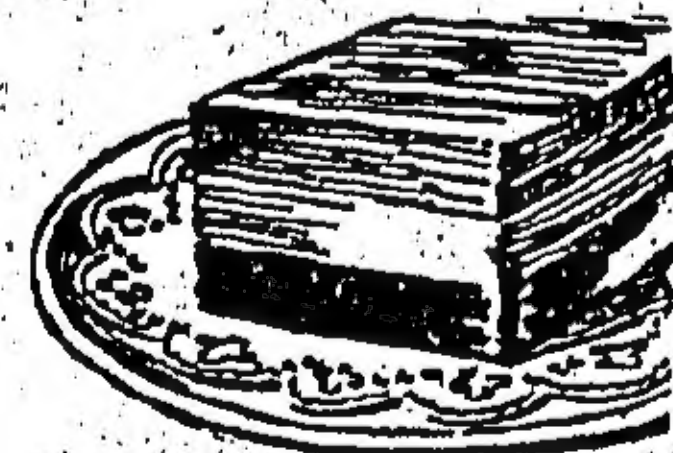
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At 2.30 & 7.15—Chinese Picture, "THE BYING WOMAN."



GOOD REFRESHMENT!

WHEN YOU ARE ENJOYING THE DELIGHTS OF BATHING & PIONICING AT **REPULSE BAY** REMEMBER THAT



LANE CRAWFORD'S HAVE RE-OPENED THEIR KIOSK AND ARE MAKING A SPECIALITY OF

Iced Drinks, Ices, Cakes, Sandwiches, etc. Dainty Teas can be ordered to be sent down to Your Matched.

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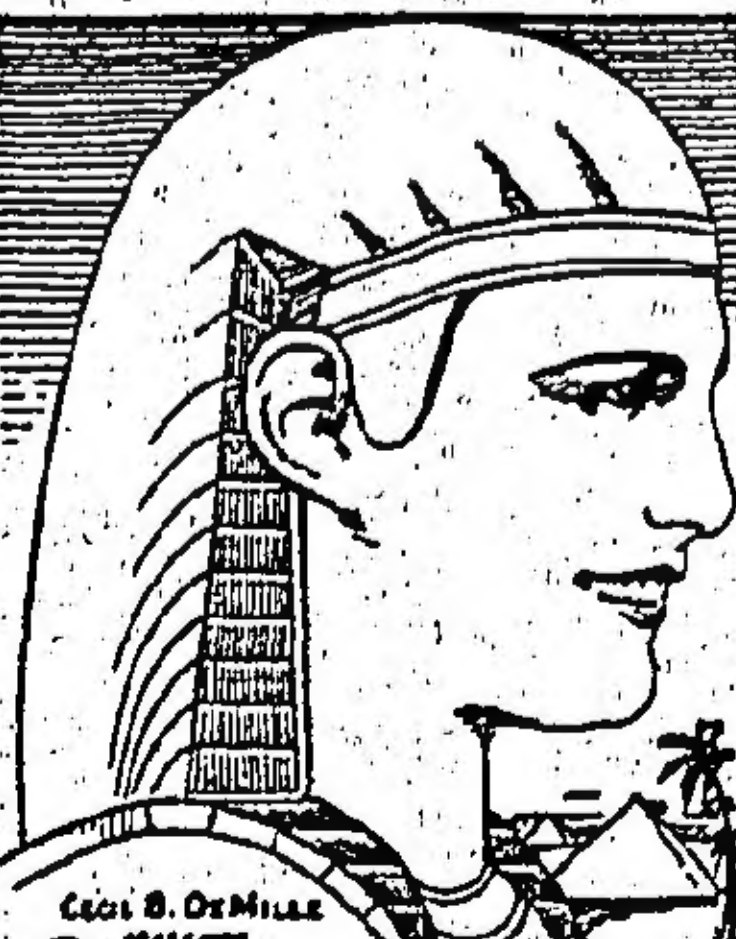
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NOTICE.

W. G. JACKSON, Ltd. of Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1, are pleased to announce that they have made many friends by their consistent success in introducing men returning from the East to suitable Directors, Farmhands, or Employment at Home. Correspondence with this old-established and reliable House is invited from all others about to return.



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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

The curse of Isis! Exerting its sway through all the centuries it cast its fearsome Shadow on all who dared defy it, but came a day—A romantic thrilling picture of old and new Egypt.

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The following classes of advertisements are charged at the price given below:—

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Address:—The ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press," 11, Lee House Street, or P.O. Box 1.

At Your Service

For Golf, Tennis or Bowling
you want the right kind of shirt

At Mackintosh's you see a variety of them, in all sizes, in all weights. Cut loose, liberal and comfortable, encouraging—as a sports shirt must—freedom of swing, ease of movement. Tailored to look well too.

Your fit is amongst them, so is your choice of material.

The price—\$5.50 to \$13.50, according to the quality of material, less 10% discount for cash.

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KEEP THE HOUSE CLEAN AND NEAT!

NOTE CHEAP PRICES:—

In lots of not less than half-ton, delivered to:—

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Peak District (above Bowen Road)	\$23.00
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(CANTON BRANCH—SZE WAI & CO., LOK YU SUM ROAD, CANTON)
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The romance of travel would be dulled without well polished boots

"NUGGET"

polishes the Shoes of the World.

UNQUALLED
BOOTS
POLISH

ROUND THE WORLD SERIES

SILVER SLUMP AND CHINA UNREST.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS AS A FACTOR.

HEAD OF BRITISH CHAMBER VOICES SHANGHAI VIEW.

Not the least interesting part of the exhaustive review given by Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, who presided at the 15th annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai on April 15, of commercial and financial conditions in China during the past year was his reference to the drop in the value of silver and its connection with internal conditions in the country. Mr. Calder-Marshall said, in part:—

To the unsettled conditions in the interior and to the restrictions on trade must be attributed in no small degree the depressed state of the silver market and the low exchange. Were trade normally prosperous China could absorb a very considerable quantity of the white metal which now clogs the market; and as the price of silver depends upon supply and demand it seems obvious that there were greater absorptive power in China than exists at present the silver position would show an improvement.

At the request of the Minister of Commerce and Industry the Chamber submitted its views on the silver question. While definitely against any attempt to increase the price of the white metal in China by artificial means, such as duty or embargo on imports, the Chamber strongly advocated the concentration of the energies of the National Government on the few provinces under its control with a view to the removal of restrictions to trade and the stimulation of commerce and industry. Such measures should have the effect of securing prosperity in these provinces and relieving the local silver situation, and the logical result of such concentrated effort should be the spread of prosperity which should be a strong unifying factor, a more lasting unification than could be secured by force, as applied in China.

The fall in the value of silver has accentuated the unsoundness of the system on which the usual indent trade is carried on at present. It has demonstrated the need of arranging some means whereby merchants will be able to secure reliable information not only regarding the finances and standing of the dealers with whom they are doing business but with regard to their commitments also. A knowledge of the value of these latter is essential to the formation of a correct estimate of business which can be done with reasonable safety.

Piece Goods Association.

As a result of a suggestion made by this Chamber to the General Chamber, an attempt is now being made to form an Association of Piece Goods Importers. It is hoped not only that the association will be formed but that it will be well and conscientiously supported by all piece goods importers. It is only by co-operative effort of this kind that we can to some extent restrict the activities of unscrupulous dealers of the "Ningpo" type, and at times of market depression avoid undue losses.

Unfortunately the commercial morality of the average Chinese dealer has deteriorated very considerably during the past twenty years and it is necessary to adopt some protective measure—protective alike to our interests and the good name of the better class Chinese dealer, whose credit suffers as a result of the actions of dealers whose word and bond are equally unreliable. If we do not take measures to protect ourselves we shall be encouraging others to gamble with our money, taking all the profits and generously allowing us to bear the losses, as has been the case of recent years.

The deterioration in commercial morality is without doubt very largely due to the ineffectiveness of legal action taken before the Provisional Court; for though judgments may be secured they are not made effective.

The functioning of the Provisional Court has become a byword and knowing what little prospect there is of securing redress for evaded obligations, most of us have saved our money and either compromised with the dealers or shouldered the loss rather than attempt to obtain satisfaction through the Courts.

The recent revision of the Provisional Court agreement has been subject of much comment and criticism. The agreement may not be perfect but it must be remembered that even a perfect agreement would be valueless unless those operating it were imbued with the right spirit.

(Continued on next Column.)

PRINCESS' LIFE IN POVERTY.

DESTITUTE IN TWO ROOMS.

LOST GLORIES.

Story of tragic pride and faded splendour lies behind the sale in America of Napoleon's famous necklace, which was valued at £80,000, on behalf of the Archduchess Maria Theresa—sister-in-law of the late Emperor Francis Joseph—who is now reduced almost to poverty in her old age.

The woman, who is reported to have received only £1,434 for this precious heirloom, was once the most powerful at the brilliant Court of Vienna, and is believed to have held the choice of peace or war for her country in her hands in 1814.

Since the mysterious affair of the necklace she has shut herself up in despair in the two rooms she retained in the immense modern palace in the Favoritenstrasse, the greater part of which is now occupied by business concerns.

Is she paying the price of a great defeat and the verge of ruin?

Hated Serbia.

She is believed to have influenced the old emperor deeply against the Serbs, and it is stated that in 1814 she threw all her influence into the balance to urge the emperor to attack the country she hated.

But the greater part of her family's estates were in Czechoslovakia, and these were confiscated at the end of the war, leaving her almost penniless.

The archduchess refused to bow to fate. She lived almost alone after the death of the Austrian Court official, whom she is believed to have married secretly after her husband died.

She indignantly refused to resign her title and privileges at the request of the first Socialists, Republic in 1918, or to follow the example of the Archduke Francis Salvyator, son-in-law of Francis Joseph, who vowed away the succession of himself and his children for ever.

The archduchess was therefore not supposed to live in Vienna, but even a republic can be chivalrous at times, and especially in the case of a dignified, courageous old aristocrat.

She was born an infant of Portugal, and came to Vienna in her youth to marry the Archduke Charles Louis Hapsburg.

Her striking beauty and magnificent carriage gave her a powerful influence over the Emperor Francis Joseph, and it was only due to her intervention that the heir to the throne, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose murder at Sarajevo precipitated the war, was enabled to marry the woman he loved, the Duchess Hohenberg, whom the Court considered of inferior station.

In the past, as has been said, the functioning of the Provisional Court has been most unsatisfactory and it remains to be seen whether under the new agreement there will be any improvement. A court free from political interference and administering justice impartially and expeditiously would be a boon to commerce and would do much to establish a feeling of confidence which at the moment is sadly lacking. The future will tell.

Extraterritoriality.

The unilateral declaration by the Nanking Government on December 23, 1929, abolishing the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by British and some other nationals on January 1, 1930, has made no difference whatsoever regarding the extraterritorial status of British nationals in China and does not modify in any way the oft-repeated policy of H.M. Government regarding China.

In accordance with arrangements, negotiations for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality were about to be started and as Mr. Arthur Henderson pointed out the British Government merely accepted January 1, 1930, as the date on which such negotiations were to be commenced.

Though preliminary negotiations have already been opened with Nanking it would appear that further progress must be delayed owing to the fact that while the negotiations are concerned with the extraterritorial privileges of British nationals throughout China, the Nanking Government has, at the moment, only partial control over this area and cannot consequently give such definite assurances and pledges as must be required.

Chinese nationals resident in Great Britain enjoy full protection and absolute security for life and property. Similar security and protection is necessary for British subjects in China. We may assume that in any gradual modification which may be made in the present status of British subjects the British Government will insist upon adequate safeguards being provided to ensure ample protection.



Great Music by Great Artists

Lovers of the best piano and orchestral music will welcome this month's release of Victor Red Seal Records. The outstanding features are Schumann's "Carnaval" completely recorded by Rachmaninoff, and a Mozart symphony played by Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Both of these pieces have been popular on the respective programs of these artists. Whether or not you have heard their spirited interpretations, you will want to own their records so that you can listen to them again and again. And those who go in for modern opera will be delighted to know of the arrival of an album of records from Debussy's famous "Pelléas et Mélisande." We cordially invite you to call at our store. We will gladly play these or any other Victor records for you.

MUSICAL MASTERPIECES

Carnaval (Schumann, Op. 9) Piano. SERGEI RACHMANINOFF
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Symphony in D Major (K. No. 385) (Mozart)
Orfeo ed Euridice: Dance of the Spirits (Gluck) (Act 2)
ARTURO TOSCANINI AND PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK
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PARIS AND ORCHESTRA CONDUCTED BY PIERO COPPOLA
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RED SEAL RECORDS

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No. 7193, 12-inch

Rio Rita (from the RADIO picture, "Rio Rita") (McCarthy-Tierney)
Only a Rose (from the Paramount picture, "The Vagabond King") (Hooker-Film) RICHARD CROOKS
No. 1448, 10-inch

Siegfried—Forest Murmurs—Parts 1 and 2 (Waldweben) (Wagner) (Act 2)
WILHELM MENDELBERG AND PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK
No. 7192, 12-inch

Adagio (from Concerto in C Major) (Mozart) Violin
Sarabande and Tambourin (Lecclair-Sarasate)
MASTER YEHUDI MENDELSON
No. 7182, 12-inch

Don Carlos—O don fatale (Oh, Fatal Gift) (Verdi) (Act 3)
La Favorita—O mio Fernando (Oh, Dearest Ferdinand) (Donizetti) (Act 3) SIGRID ONEGIN
No. 7191, 12-inch

Élégie—Parts 1 and 2 (from String Serenade, in C Major) (Tschai-kovsky, Op. 48)
FABIAN SEVITZKY AND THE PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER STRING SYMPHONY
No. 4151, 10-inch

Andrea Chénier—Un di all'azzurro spazio (Once O'er the Azure Fields) (Giordano) (Act 1)
La Fanciulla del West—Ch'ella mi creda libero (The Girl of the Golden West—Let Her Believe) (Puccini) (Act 3) ARMAND TORANTAN
No. 7183, 12-inch

All Through the Night (Bonheur—Old Welsh Air)
My Lovely Cella (Old English) (Monro-arr. H. L. Wilson)
REINALD VERHEGGEN
No. 1443, 10-inch



S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

"SEE AMERICA LAST."

INTERESTING U.S. TRAVEL FIGURES.

[UNITED PRESS.]

In view of the recent visits to the Colony of several round-the-world tourist ships, the following statistics giving the figures and details of American travellers are of interest.

Disregarding the slogan "See America First," more native-born United States citizens visited foreign countries during 1929 than naturalized citizens who made visits to their homelands, according to a passport survey compiled by the Department of State.

The report showed that of 198,920 citizens who were granted passports during the calendar year of 1929, 110,084 of them were native born and 88,846 were naturalized American citizens. That tourists comprised nearly half of the total was shown in the tabulation of "Object of Travel," which showed that 84,654 or 47.78 per cent listed their object as "travel," and the larger part of the remainder, or 24,69 per cent, their object as "family affairs," indicating that this number was made up mostly by the naturalized Americans who returned to their native countries during the year.

As to destination, Western Europe drew 80 or 85 per cent of the total. A total of 133,470, or 67.78 per cent, listed Western Europe as their destination, and the Department report stated that it is believed that practically all of an additional 34,737 or 18.65 per cent, who listed "all countries" as their destination, should come under the heading of Western Europe. Eastern Europe, with a total of 10,915, or 5.39 per cent, drew more visitors than Latin America, Mexico and the West Indies, which were combined together with a total of 8,074, or 4.10 per cent. The number listed for the Far East and East Indies, combined was 4,728, or 2.40 per cent.

Twenty seven occupations, the classification "none" and that of "miscellaneous" the latter meaning all occupations not otherwise specified, were listed under the heading of "Occupations." The "none" classification headed this list, with a total of 23,428 or 13.42 per cent. It is believed that most of these were retired business or (Continued on next Column.)

"PRIVATE LIFE OF THE MOVIE."

FARCICAL CENSORSHIP IN AMERICA.

NO FLASKS, KISSES OR TIGHT TROUSERS!

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, February 28.—One state's treat is another state's poison when it comes to movie censorship, according to an investigation just completed, and, whereas in Kansas the word "whisky" is eliminated from all subtitles and no character is allowed to be shown thumbing his nose at anything, in New York nose-thumbing and whisky are permitted but no celluloid character under any circumstances is allowed to pass an ugly remark about politicians.

Pure Lorentz, motion picture critic of the magazine "Judge" and Morris L. Ernst, prominent "liberal" lawyer, told the United Press that they have spent a strenuous and occasionally hilarious year in attempting to classify and arrange for public consumption the idiosyncrasies of the boards of movie censorship in the United States. They found out some odd goings-on, which they believe explain the low estate, artistically speaking, in which the celluloid drama reposes. The results of their labours are gathered in a volume called

professional men and women who were doing their travelling after finishing their life's work. "Housewives" comprised the next highest figure, 23,947, or 12.18 per cent. Those under the "miscellaneous" classification came next, with 20,914, or 10.62 per cent.

It was interesting to note that next to these three rather indefinite classes, ordinary labourers comprised the next highest number, 16,345, 8.30 per cent, proving that a large number of the labouring class in America can save enough money for trips abroad. Ordinary labourers were listed separately from skilled labourers, the latter numbering 6,065, or 3.09 per cent. Students made up the largest number next to labourers, with 11,028, or 5.60 per cent, followed by teachers with 10,792 or 5.48 per cent. Next in order came clerks and secretaries, listed together, totalling 10,910, or 5.54 per cent. Writers, reporters and priests were not extensive travellers, being the three lowest figures of the twenty four classifications.

"Censored; The Private Life of the Movie."

Six states have boards of movie censorship, according to Messrs. Ernst and Lorentz, and the worthies on these six boards carry the burdens of the nation. Surrounding states, unwilling to take the responsibility, depend upon their favorite board among the six for decisions. Thus West Virginia usually leans upon the standards of the Pennsylvania board, Missouri takes the Kansas board's deletions as a sufficient safeguard, and so on.

Sweethearts Must Not Run.

As a result of this trusting attitude, West Virginia for instance, is preserved from scenes in a movie depicting a lover advancing toward his sweetheart at a gallop because in Pennsylvania sweetheart must walk, not run, toward each other. Likewise Missouri is forefended from nose-thumbings and all scenes showing flasks or bottles, and was on one occasion, at least deprived of the necessity of choking back its emotions at a close-up of a hairpin. This because all such are anathema to Kansas censors.

In stately Virginia, celluloid depicting chorus girls kicking bare legs has been forbidden as has also a scene in which a lady, intent upon making herself beautiful, combed her hair in front of her dressing table mirror. In Ohio the customers, among other things, were deprived of the spectacle of a duchess at ease with one leg on a chair. Also actors are forbidden to leer at Salvation Army lassies in Ohio, no matter if the lassie is a well-known Hollywood star and the leer is more or less intimately connected with the plot. In the case of David Wark Griffith's "Drums of Love," the disappearance of continuity in Ohio showings at some points may be explained by a blanket order deleting scenes showing the hero "in tight trousers."

Maryland censors do not object to kisses, but they object to kisses which find their target on the neck. More than 100 kisses on the neck were cut from movies during six months of the Maryland crusade against neck-kissing.

Because of the present rage for gangster and "racketeer" films, however, the New York board of censors has been experiencing one of the busiest years. In the movie, "Me, Gangster," they changed the title: "No more work for me now—I've got a real politician's job," to read: "Good news—a politician's got me a real job."

Items involving crime caused 68 percent of the cuts, sex next, "taste" next, government next and religion—slightly more than half of one per cent.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA ARE TRADING INTERESTS ONLY.

NO POLITICAL OR TERRITORIAL AIMS, SAYS SHANGHAI CONSUL-GENERAL.

SIGNIFICANT DELIVERY BEFORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The 15th annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, which was held on April 15 at the Shanghai Club, was noteworthy in that an important pronouncement was made by Mr. J. F. Brennan, H.M. Consul-General in Shanghai, on present conditions and future prospects in China, in the course of which the keynote of the British Government's policy towards the aspirations of the Government and people of China was explained in unambiguous terms. At the conclusion of Mr. Brennan's address, the Chairman, Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, thanked him on behalf of those present. "However," added the Chairman, "although we all do our best to co-operate with China, and although co-operation implies two people working together with the same aim, it appears that we occasionally are expected to do all the co-operating, and the Chinese do not do their share."

MR. J. F. BRENNAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Brennan said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I should like to say first of all that I am very glad to have this opportunity, at the beginning of my term of service here, to meet the leading representatives of the British commercial community in Shanghai.

Although it is only recently that I arrived from home, I do not come among you as a stranger for I have been stationed in Shanghai before, and I see around me many friends of former days of my recent time in the south of China. Those whom I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting, I hope to get to know well in the near future, for my duties will consist principally in working with you and for you in the interests of British trade and commerce.

Trade Forecasts.

It is an oft-repeated platitude that we are here for trade. That is to say that the chief British interests in China are trading interests. We have no political or territorial ambitions in this part of the world. There are, of course, British subjects in China who are pursuing legitimate interests other than trade, and who are doing admirable work in other lines. But so far as they look to support from the home country, they are inevitably subordinated to the exigencies of trade. That, gentlemen, I take to be the principle underlying the attitude of the British Government to all China questions. In these days of financial stringency and unemployment in Great Britain the maintenance and increase of our exports, the keeping of old markets and the development of new ones is a matter of vital necessity, and any policy which seems likely to achieve the object will inevitably prevail over a course of action that might endanger it, even if it be for the comfort and convenience of British subjects resident in this country, or for the support of purely local interests.

And that is a statement of our objects for which we need make no excuse nor feel any shame vis-à-vis the Chinese themselves. The most ardent nationalist patriots need feel no irritation or humiliation at our desire to trade with him. Commerce is carried on between free and equal countries and does not of itself imply any interference with each other's internal affairs if both are prepared to accord to trade and merchants the protection usually afforded by civilized nations.

Duties of Consuls.

Consuls are appointed to assist in the process, and their functions, especially in China, are to act as a medium of communication between the nationals and the local authorities. Their duties are many and various and vary in importance in different countries. In China, owing to the force of circumstances, consular officers have in the past been invested with powers of a judicial and political nature and have often had to assume heavy responsibilities towards their own nationals and the Chinese officials, but speaking for myself and my colleagues in the consular service, I can assure you that we regard it as our principal duty to try and maintain such an amicable state of relations with the Chinese authorities as will enable you to conduct your business to the best advantage and with the least possible interference from political causes.

In a country torn by civil war and in the throes of a revolution that is no easy task, and at times it has unfortunately been impossible, but even in the worst periods, that was the aim we kept before our eyes.

Friendly Terms.

It is also a platitude, though one more apt to be forgotten in times of stress, that in order to trade with people, you have to keep on reasonably friendly terms with them. To apply the maxim to our own case, we have to see to it that

our conduct and attitude are not such as to cause serious resentment among the majority of educated and politically minded Chinese.

Owing to a variety of causes, there has in recent years been a remarkable growth of national sentiment in China. There has been in all oriental countries. You see the same thing in Egypt, India, the Philippines and elsewhere. It is a world movement and China is in the swim. The growth of the Press, the spread of education on Western lines and an intensive propaganda by the Nationalist party and others has enormously increased the number of politically conscious individuals, who take more or less of an interest in the foreign affairs of their country. It is often not a very well informed interest, and sometimes it is grotesquely prejudiced, but in the mass it is powerful, and can be dangerous, and it has to be taken into serious consideration.

This is not to say that we must not protect ourselves against outrage and insult, such as are liable to occur in times of actual rioting and turmoil. We have done so in the past and I trust we shall continue to do so in the future. I believe, however, that such acts are equally deplored by decent Chinese, and that such reasonable action as we may take to protect ourselves is not resented by them, when the heat of the moment is past. I am a believer in the essential decency and commonsense of the Chinese and their fairmindedness when they learn the facts, and these come out sooner or later. Such at all events has been my experience.

Chinese Desire for Change.

As regards those wider questions involving the continuance of foreign privileges derived from the treaties, you will appreciate, gentlemen, that I am not at present in a position to say anything very definite beyond remarking that Sir Miles Lampson will arrive in Nanking in a couple of days, where he will discuss with the Chinese Government certain important questions, the nature of which is already known to you.

But here again, the frictions that friendly relations are necessary to trade must not be forgotten. If the majority of the educated and politically minded Chinese desire, or are made by propaganda and other means, to feel that they desire, certain changes in the status of foreigners in this country, that sentiment cannot be simply ignored because it is inconvenient to the foreigners concerned, or because the latter consider the time not yet ripe. Based as it is on national pride and self-esteem, it is likely to increase rather than diminish with the passing of time and it will only be intensified by opposition.

It can perhaps be resisted, for a while and in certain places, by force but as you well know force is an expensive and double-edged weapon and can in the long run be as harmful to the user as to those on whom it is used. And those on whom it is applied is liable to cause a feeling of intense resentment which results in the dislocation of trade and the bringing about of that very state of affairs which it is our aim to avoid.

Of course, in our case, the force is there and in extreme necessity it can and has been used, but it is better, if possible, to employ the more intelligent and statesmanlike method of foreseeing the direction of a strong national movement is taking and adjusting our relations towards it gradually, so that the inevitable transition period causes the least dislocation possible. That is what we are doing in other parts of the world and what we shall try to do here.

I would only repeat that in this as in other matters the authorities concerned have to take into consideration not only the state of feeling in this country and the strength of that national sentiment to which I referred, but also the conditions and the popular attitude (Continued on next column.)

BURGLAR LEAVES BOOTY BEHIND.

SHIP'S COMPANY MAN SAVAGELY ATTACKED.

CHOPPER USED BY THUG IN EARLY HOURS.

A report has been made to the Police to the effect that in the early hours of yesterday morning someone entered the premises of the Chinese branch office of the China Navigation Company at No. 2 Des Vaux Road West, with the intention of stealing the money kept in the Company's safe. The visit was probably made by someone who had knowledge of large sums (\$9,533.78) in the safe at the time of the robbery, as the money could not be banked during the holidays.

The manner in which the robber effected his entry is not known, but when the Police arrived at the premises soon after the affair, they saw envelopes, containing the money, strewn on the floor, leading a trail to the first floor verandah and then on to the second floor verandah of an adjoining building. This may be a clue indicating the direction of the robber's escape.

The incident robbery has assumed a serious aspect, as the account of the Company, Mr. Wong Lai Woo, who was sleeping at the time, was pounced upon by the thief, who inflicted such vicious wounds on Mr. Wong that he had to be removed to hospital at once.

The intruder broke into the premises at about 3.40 a.m. yesterday and, after attacking the accountant, whose keys he took, the man opened the safe and abstracted the contents, which included \$9,533.78 in cash. It appears that at this stage the man became alarmed, for he seemed to have made a hurried escape, without even taking the money which, together with other papers, was lying on the floor when the Police arrived on the scene. The chopper used by the robber was also found on the premises and bore plain evidence of the attack made on the accountant. The hands of the criminal were probably smeared with blood, as the Police found bloodstained marks on woodwork and other places touched by the robber in his flight.

Mr. Wong Lai Woo, who is suffering from wounds in the head, is 34 years of age. He was not able to give a description of the thug to the Police beyond the fact that his assailant was dressed in black.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

ARTFUL THIEVES AT YAU MATI.

A report has been made to the Police by Liu Sin, accountant of the Shing Shing goods shop, 481, Shanghai Street, Yau Mat, that at 6 p.m. on Sunday three Chinese entered his shop and ordered 80 yards of silk and white gauze cloth (value \$80) to be delivered to them at the Kum Toi Hotel in Yau Mat.

The shop coolie called at the address given and handed over the cloth to the men. He was asked to wait outside for a few minutes for his money. The tricksters in the meanwhile had taken advantage of these few moments to make good their escape.

at home and throughout the civilized world toward such questions, and to do their best to achieve a satisfactory solution of the difficulties as they can, having regard to all the circumstances.

Obstacles to be Overcome.

Some of you perhaps regard the future with misgiving, but to each of you I would point out that China has always been a great trading nation and so have we, and although I do not deny that there are dangers and difficulties ahead, I decline utterly to believe that these will be sufficient to prevent a steady increase of trade between the two countries. Altered conditions may to some extent dislocate existing arrangements, but these are obstacles to be overcome by taking thought and working hard. The pluck and tenacity of the British merchants, who carried on their business during these years of revolution, when faced with boycott, civil war and piracy, is worthy of all praise and admiration. These qualities combined with the enterprise and integrity that have always distinguished our people, will surely secure for them a large share in this growing market of China.

The Chinese standard of living is rising steadily in spite of internal warfare, and the consequent demand for foreign goods is reflected in the ever increasing figures of the Customs returns. There is, I believe, a prosperous future for those who are flexible enough to adapt themselves to altered circumstances and to create new channels in which the growing stream of trade can flow.

LOCAL WEDDING.

MR. C. M. CORREA AND MISS JULIA SOARES.

The Very Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada officiated at Rosary Church, Kowloon, yesterday, at the marriage of Mr. C. M. Correa, of Shanghai, and Miss Julia Soares, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. de V. Soares, of 2, Liberty Avenue, Kowloon.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of chiffon and shadow chintilly lace, and a crown of pearls and orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of roses.

The bridesmaids, Miss Millie Enamacao (maid of honour), Miss Celeste Figueiredo, and Miss Ena Danenberg, wore dresses of yellow georgette, and carried bouquets of dahlias.

The bride's mother's dress was of black Guipure lace and georgette. Mrs. G. V. de Silva was matron of honour. Mr. C. A. da Rosa (acting Consul-General for Portugal) was the bride's "best man," and Mr. A. A. R. Botelho discharged the duties of "best man" for the groom.

The reception was held at the bride's parents' house, 2, Liberty Avenue, Homantin, where many friends gathered to wish the happy couple good fortune and happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Correa later left for Repulse Bay, where part of their honeymoon will be spent. Before proceeding to Shanghai, where the couple will settle down, they will visit Canton and Macao. The bride's going-away costume was of printed chiffon, with a dainty cape to match.

A FORTUNE-TELLER'S UNDOING.

THREE PIECES OF PAPER FOR DOLLAR NOTES.

Two months' imprisonment was the sentence passed by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday on a Chinese fortune-teller who obtained \$3 from a woman by means of a trick.

It was stated that the woman went to consult the man and asked him to help her pick some lucky numbers in a lottery. He then asked her for \$3 in notes, saying that he would seal them in an envelope and that she was not to open the envelope till Sunday evening, when she was to buy the lottery ticket with the \$3.

However, the woman's curiosity got the better of her and she opened the envelope, only to find that it contained three pieces of paper. She then made a report to the police, and the unsuspecting fortune-teller was later found in his stall, "carrying on business as usual," and was arrested.

BURGLAR'S TRICK.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE DEVICE.

A well-known trick employed by burglars in stealing clothing and other property was described at the Central Magistracy when Lo Chun was charged with stealing clothing from the inmates of 351, Des Vaux Road West, 4th floor, at 4 a.m. on Sunday.

Defendant entered the adjacent vacant house, stretching a bamboo pole through an open window into a room next door he succeeded in lifting several articles of clothing before he was discovered. An alarm was raised and the thief was subsequently caught by a Chinese constable.

Accused, who had two previous convictions on record, one for stealing and the other for fighting, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by the Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

EXPLOSION ABOARD STEAM LAUNCH.

FOUL PLAY BY GANG OF INTIMIDATORS.

According to a Chinese paper, an explosion occurred on board the steam launch Tung Chang while on its way to Canton from Chungshan last Friday. It appears that as the vessel was nearing Shihau, a detonation was heard, when the passengers were thrown into a state of terror. The whole vessel was shaken by the force of the explosion. It was alleged by a passenger that a man was seen to light something, presumably the explosives, and then jump overboard. The explosion occurred almost instantly.

It is understood that the proprietor of the vessel had previously received a threatening letter from a gang of robbers demanding a large sum of money, but he turned a deaf ear to it. The outrage is believed to have been the result of this.

In consequence of the incident, five passengers were injured and rushed to hospital. One of them was seriously hurt, while the other received only minor injuries.

THEIVING COOKS GIVEN GAOL.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD PEAK STORES.

Before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grant-ham yesterday at the Central Magistracy, two Chinese assistant cooks employed at 177, The Peak, by Mr. J. J. Patterson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., were charged with conspiracy to defraud. The first accused was further charged with attempting to obtain goods worth \$200 from Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Peak Store.

Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, manager of the Peak Store, said that at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday his "boy" handed him a pass book in the name of Mr. J. P. Warren, calling for certain items to be delivered. Witness decided to see the servant before delivering the goods. The first accused was then pointed out to him. Witness enquired why he should be using Mr. Warren's pass-book when he was not employed by him. Defendant replied that he was doing it as a favor for another "boy" whom he met at the Peak Tram Station. Witness did not believe defendant, who was later handed over to the Police.

Mr. Warren said that all the entries in his pass-book were practically always written up by himself, and he could definitely say that the last few entries were not his. The pass-book, witness added, was lost on Friday morning.

The second defendant told the Magistrate that he picked up the book near his master's premises and took it back to his quarters and showed it to the first defendant. The latter entered up something in the book and went out.

The first defendant said that the second defendant asked him to write up the entries, as he (second accused) did not know how to write in English.

The Magistrate convicted both men and passed sentence of three months' hard labour on each accused.

PIONEER SILK STORE SHOPLIFTING.

YOUNG THIEF RECEIVES 12 STROKES.

The two Chinese who were arrested for an alleged theft of two rolls of silk from the Pioneer Silk Store of Des Vaux Road West, appeared before Mr. A. G. H. Grant-ham at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Fathey Chand, sub-manager of the Store, gave evidence that both defendants came into the shop at the same time, and in compliance with their request were shown two rolls of silk by a salesman. The defendants were not satisfied with the silk exhibited and asked for further stocks to be shown. When the salesman was away to fetch more material, the boy, the second defendant, took two rolls of silk from the counter and hid them under his jacket. The first defendant appeared to be shielding the second defendant while the latter was engaged in committing the theft. Witness, who was sitting some distance away, was able to see all these proceedings through a mirror.

Replying to the Magistrate, witness said that the first defendant's book was towards the small boy when the larceny was committed and could not see what was going on behind.

The Magistrate found the boy guilty of the charge and gave him 12 strokes of the birch. The first defendant, who was a returned banished, was acquitted of the charge of larceny but was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and given 20 strokes of the birch for returning to the Colony, after he had been banished for life in 1924.

A DOCTOR DEFRAUDED.

INDIAN YOUTH SENTENCED.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, an Indian youth, Abdul Latif Rummah, was charged with fraud, as under:—

(1) that he between July 27, 1929, and March 8, 1930, obtained by false pretences, from Dr. Obrensky, of 15, Quarry Point, the sum of \$1,850 by pretending that he had been sent by Sergt. S. Whant of the Police; and

(2) that he on April 2, 1930, obtained the sum of \$200 from Dr. Obrensky by means of a forged letter purporting to bear the signature of Sergt. Whant.

Accused pleaded guilty to both charges. Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., who prosecuted, said that the accused told Dr. Obrensky that he required money for his repatriation. He alleged that he was sent to Singapore by the Police, but his presence was not wanted there. The Police, he said, intended to send him to Samoa instead.

Defendant's record showed that he was in gaol for two months in 1928 for possession of stolen goods. The Magistrate sentenced defendant to one year's hard labour on both charges.



Discriminating men choose "Powell's" for their tailors—they know that for style, character and durability there is none better.

The new range of suitings for the Spring contains a number of exceedingly smart designs and colourings which will prove very popular this season.

As regards price we have the quality at the price you wish to pay. Let us show you the cloths.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

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The World's **NIGHTIEST ORGAN SOLO**

Columbia **RECORDS**

A Marvellous Recording in

LYONS CATHEDRAL

9762—CHOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH.
9497—TOCCATA.
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The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

SNAPPY BATHING COSTUMES.

\$7.50 TO \$17.50

32 TO 46

We have a large and varied selection of really smart Bathing Costumes. All the newest designs and styles at reasonable prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NO LATE CARS Will Run After
12.05 on The NIGHT of
TUESDAY, the 22nd. [9327]

NOTICE.

HONG KONG WATER POLO LEAGUE.

TWO DIVISIONS will be Run
This Year
SENIOR and JUNIOR.

ENTRIES CLOSE at the Victoria
Recreation Club on SATURDAY,
10th MAY, 1930, at 6 p.m.

Affiliation Fee to Association... \$2.00
Annual Subscription... \$2.00
Entrance Fee to Senior Division... \$10.00
Entrance Fee to Junior Division... \$5.00
Fees MUST be Enclosed with Entry.
Entries Otherwise Will Not be Entertained.

JAMES STEWART,
Hon. Secretary.
[9330]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ANNUAL ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the HONG
KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 17th MAY, 1930,
at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together with
a Statement of Accounts for the Year
ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 28th
APRIL to WEDNESDAY, 7th MAY,
Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 22nd Apr., 1930. [9338]

HONG KONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS of the HONG KONG
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY, LIMITED, will be
held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., St. George's
Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on
TUESDAY, the 23rd APRIL, 1930,
at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Board
of Directors and a Statement of
Accounts for the Year ended on the
31st DECEMBER, 1929, and electing
Directors and Auditors.

N.B.—A Private Meeting of Share-
holders will be held immediately after
the Ordinary Yearly Meeting to discuss
the Future Prospects of the Company.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED From
the 10th to the 22nd APRIL, 1930,
Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
B. ALVES,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, April 7th, 1930. [9367]

HONG KONG WAR MEMORIAL.

THE Laying of the FOUNDATION
STONE of the WAR MEMO-
RIAL NURSING HOME by Mrs. W.
T. SOUTHWORTH will take place on THURS-
DAY, 24th APRIL, 1930, at 4 p.m.
Cards of invitation have been sent to
all SUBSCRIBERS, and the Public
are Cordially invited to be present.

By Order of the Committee,
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Secretaries.
Hong Kong, 17th Apr., 1930. [9330]

IT NEVER VARIES!



AWARDED
50
GOLD & PRIZE
MEDALS.

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PHONE C. 616.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE
AGENTS.

"PEAK MANSIONS"
Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments.

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD,
KOWLOON,
Detached and Semi-detached Villas
Modern Construction with Garage.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"
Flats with Modern Conveniences.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, fore-
cast and remarks, issued by the
Royal Observatory at 6.10 p.m.,
stated:—

A feeble anticyclone is central
over East China. The northern de-
pression is moving N.E. and is now
central to the N.W. of Hakodate.
The depression in the China Sea
appears to be nearly stationary
about 250 miles to the south of the
Maclesfield. There are indications
of a depression forming over
Tongking.

Local Forecast:—E. winds;
moderate; fine to cloudy.

BIRTH.

ARCHBUTT.—On April 19, at the
Peak Hospital, wife of G. S.
Archbutt, a daughter. [637]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The marriages arranged between Mr.
CECIL GRAHAM PERDUE and Miss
MARGARET KNIGHT NORTON will
take place on Saturday, May 4,
at a reception will be held at 11
a.m. at the Peninsula Hotel, 1st
floor, at which all friends will
be welcome. [635]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11,
Ice House Street. Tel. Central
12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office):
Tel. Central 4311.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street,
E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 22, 1930.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

"We are faced with a situation
which no Government can ignore,"
declared Mr. LANSBURY in speaking
on the unrest in India. The
Labour Government realises—just
as a Conservative or Liberal Ad-
ministration would realise—that a
definite and determined movement
to defy existing authority cannot
be permitted to go on without steps
being taken to resist it. Those re-
sponsible for the administration of
Indian affairs are deserving—as
Mr. LANSBURY said—of the sym-
pathy and encouragement of all in
the very difficult position they have
to face. Addressing his followers
on the eve of his march, GANDHI
said: "Our case is strong; our
weapons are non-violence, truth,
and suffering, and God is on our
side," and he exhorted those taking
part in the campaign to despise
the law wherever possible. The
immediate object of GANDHI's cam-
paign is an attack on the Govern-
ment's salt monopoly, and he sug-
gested three ways in which the
Salt Act would be broken, namely—
by the people manufacturing salt
wherever possible; removing salt
without paying tax, and giving it
away to others. All of these con-
stitute offences under the Act, and
such a campaign was bound to be
divested of its non-violent character
before many weeks.

Influenced by extremists who will
brook no delay, GANDHI determined
to break the law. This is the sole
object of his action, for any sale
of his followers may obtain from the
sea will be neither good for man
nor beast. He left no loophole for
conciliation or compromise. He
will defy the law, he says, unless
the present Constitution is changed,
and the British surrender every
scrap of responsibility for the
Government of India. GANDHI him-
self must realise that under no
circumstances will the British re-
lease the reins of Government and
march out of India, and this is the
one powerful reason why the cam-
paign was doomed to failure before
it was launched.

In all his recent speeches the
Viceroy has made it clear that
while he is intensely anxious for
the success of the Round Table Con-
ference, in which Congress leaders
were invited to participate, he is
not prepared to surrender his
primary duty to maintain law and
order in the country. During the
last few months the Government
has been urged to "get out or
govern," and on all sides the
prestige of the Government would
suffer an irreparable blow if
GANDHI or any of his followers
were allowed to break the law with
impunity. Another big factor
which must operate against the
success of the campaign is that
active participation in GANDHI's
march is confined almost entirely to
Hindus. Not a single big Moslem
leader is actively associated with
the campaign, and the rank and file
are displaying no active interest
in the proceedings. The extremist

movement in India is rapidly be-
coming an exclusive Hindu affair,
and until Hindus and Moslems
have reached some common measure
of agreement on communal problems
it will be highly difficult to devise
a system of Dominion Status accept-
able to both communities.

As for the Indian National Con-
gress, which on its own statement
represents only 500,000 people of
a population of over three hundred
million, it has become a revolu-
tionary organization, and can no
longer be said to be working for
constitutional reform. True, it is
the only big political group in the
country with any organization for
the manufacture of Indian public
opinion, but its character and out-
look have changed, and with the
advent of Pandit JAWAHARLAL
NEHRU as President its activities
have passed into the hands of ex-
tremists. On the other hand there
are plenty of moderate leaders of
isolated groups willing to accept
the Round Table Conference and
who are ready and anxious to co-
operate with Britain in framing
the next Constitution for India.

But such leaders lack an organiza-
tion, and India's urgent need is
an amalgamation of the moderate
forces to counteract a campaign
which threatens to widen still
more the gap between Hindus and
Moslems. In private discussions
practically every moderate leader
admits that India is not yet ripe
even for Dominion Status, and
that to confer it immediately would
bring overwhelming disaster to
everything that India cherishes.
The Round Table Conference in
London which is to follow the
publication of the Simon Commis-
sion's Report gave Indian leaders
the opportunity to co-operate in
the framing of a new Constitution
acceptable to all castes and creeds.
Admittedly it is a difficult task,
but it has been rendered more
difficult by the refusal of GANDHI
and his followers to join hands
with those who do still believe the
British connection as essential to
India's welfare and prosperity.

News and Views.

Mr. Herbert Heald, a prominent
lumber merchant of the Philippines,
is at present on a business visit to
Hong Kong.

Mr. A. Valentini, Consul for
France in the Philippines, passed
through Hong Kong last Sunday on
his way to Paris.

Mr. M. Manuk, secretary of the
Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage
Co., is leaving to-day on the Presi-
dent Lincoln for Shanghai.

Lieut.-Comdr. Stanley M. Mathes,
Chief Disbursing Officer, U.S.
Navy, at Manila, passed through
Hong Kong last Sunday en route to
San Diego, California.

Mr. Robert Sutherland, Mrs.
Mina Sutherland, Mr. Elevera
Steward, Mr. John Fraser and Mr.
George Davis arrived in Hong
Kong by the s.s. Isar on April 20.

On being found guilty of the theft
of a packet from a woman living in
Nam Chung Street, Yau-mat, a
Chinese was sentenced to six weeks'
jail by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday.

The following left Hong Kong on
the s.s. Isar on April 21:—Mr. A. J.
Manton, Taingtau; Mr. and Mrs.
Wortzel, Mr. Wong, Mr. and Mrs.
Lahmann and Mr. Cheung Chak for
Shanghai.

A Chinese who had three previous
convictions against him was sen-
tenced to five months' hard labour
by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith yester-
day for stealing two poles from a
house in the course of construction
at Mongkok.

A report has been made to the
Police by the s.s. Cremer that when
she was on her way to Hong Kong
on Sunday she sighted a small
Japanese steamer, name unknown,
on the route near High Lamcocks.
As far as the crew of s.s. Cremer
could ascertain the stranded ship
appeared to be deserted.

For importing three bottles of
wine into the Colony from Kong
Moon without paying the necessary
duties, a Chinese was fined \$50, or
four weeks' imprisonment, by Mr.
R. E. Lindsey at the Central
Magistracy yesterday. Defendant's
record showed that he was convicted
on two previous occasions for the
same offence.

Mr. Fahnestock, an American
millionaire, and his wife are
amongst the passengers on the
Dollar Line President Lincoln
which is leaving for Shanghai to-
day. Mr. Fahnestock's private yacht
is at present in Hong Kong, on
which, after their return from the
North, they will start on a three
years' cruise.

The body of a small Chinese girl
was picked up by the Water Police
last evening off No. 3 Kowloon
Goddown Wharf. The corpse was
identified as that of Yeung Kiu, a
10 years old girl, who was reported
missing from Lighter No. 62 of the
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany since 2.30 p.m. on Sunday.
Judging from the facts available it
appears that the girl was drowned
by accidentally falling overboard.

In order to facilitate the trans-
mission of military reports, a short
wave wireless station will be short-
ly installed at the Wooning Forts,
reports the *Shunpo*.

A Tientsin telegram to the Chi-
nese Press says that the develop-
ment work in connection with the
Hulutao harbour was formally com-
menced on April 15, when Marshal
Chang Hsueh Liang personally at-
tended the ceremony held to celeb-
rate the occasion.

A huge swordfish was caught by
some Chinese fishermen off one of
the Dutch islands and was towed
into Malacca recently. All efforts
to bring the fish ashore seem to have
failed until a lorry was used for
hauling the fish from the water. It
weighed 15 piculs and was sold for
\$80.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baker and
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dellman are
amongst the passengers on the s.s.
President Lincoln which arrived in
Hong Kong last Sunday. Mr.
Baker is a prominent banker of
Reno, Nevada. Both parties are on
an extended pleasure tour of the
world.

A cuttle-fish 12 feet long, one of
the largest ever seen in Japanese
waters, was captured recently by a
fisherman of the village of Kanai-
wa, in Kanagawa Prefecture. Be-
cause of its size the prize brought
the fisherman a large sum, the
cuttle-fish being a Japanese delicacy.

A tribute is paid to Mr. F. W.
Maze, Inspector-General of Customs,
by his efforts to meet China's aspira-
tions in improving the Customs
service and in bettering the treat-
ment of the Chinese staff to the end
of putting them on an equal footing
with foreigners.

An old digger after a stretch of
bad luck in the River Diamond
Diggings, near Kimberley, decided
to give up operations, but was cal-
led out by his native boy, who said
he had found a large diamond. It
proved to be a magnificent fifty-
nine carat stone, and was sold for
\$4,000. The claim in which the
diamond was found had been aban-
doned by the previous holder as
useless.

The case in which a fishmonger
was charged with ill-treating a
crocodile at Malacca was postponed
for the decision of the magistrate
what to do with the crocodile.
When the case was subsequently
called Inspector McLagan said
that the crocodile now had a good
home and was well fed. The accus-
ed had given a written statement
to the police that he did not want
the animal. He was discharged.

A Budapest message of March 19
states that rumours have come to
ear lately that hundreds of Hun-
garian war prisoners, who were not
able to return to their country after
the war, have been taken prisoners
by the Chinese and compelled to
work in Manchurian sand-pits un-
der the supervision of Chinese
coolies. Although the Foreign Office
and the Hungarian Red Cross have
no positive details on the subject,
the *Feet Naps* states that diplo-
matic inquiries will shortly be
started.

Miss Jean Collin, leading woman
in the revue "High Tones," left
the stage at a Bath theatre last
month and slapped the face
of a man in the stalls. This extror-
dinary incident followed interrup-
tions and "cat calls" during
her song with Jack Mayo. Miss
Collin said: "I tried hard to carry
on, but the disturbance was too
much. It was the first time that
anything has ever made me cry on
the stage. If such a thing occurs
again I should feel quite justified
in taking the same action."

How the Cutty Sark, the famous
tea clipper, even in modern times,
sailed so fast that she started tow-
ing an 11-knot tug was told at the
Bath Water evening at St. George's
Hall, Liverpool, by Captain W. H.
Dowman, owner of the Cutty Sark.
"We set one sail, and had started
to set a second, when the tugmaster
called out, 'You had better take a
sail in as you are towing us.' In
the Cutty Sark my wife and I train
boys to be sailors. We have rigged
her, and make a certain amount of
our own canvas." Sea shanties
were sung during the evening to
the enjoyment of a big audience,
including Lord Kylesant, head of the
Pacific Steam Navigation Co., who
bore the expenses.

Certain officials of the Tokyo
Prefectural Office are beginning to
breathe normally again after a
month of worry and frantic search.
A month ago the Prefectural seal,
without which the Weights and
Measures Bureau cannot carry on
its official duties, disappeared.
Then, just as mysteriously as it had
vanished, the seal reappeared in a
plain envelope which had been
mailed from the Central Post-Office.
Even the reappearance of the seal,
however, did not allay the official
anxiety, for it was feared that the
chief might have made a copy of the
seal for his own use. Finally
suspicion was thrown upon a clerk
in the Bureau. He confessed the
theft, but denied he had made any
illegal use of the seal.

A bill passed by the U.S. Senate
will permit state and member banks
of the Federal Reserve System to
establish branches in foreign coun-
tries or United States dependencies
and insular possessions. Such a
right has hitherto been confined to
national banks.

Edward Hapfield owns a petrol
station at White Plains, near New
York. The station was robbed three
times last year. Mr. Hapfield finally
bought a bulldog, but has since
reported to the police that burglars
during the night had not only taken
the sum of \$26, but had added in-
sult to injury by stealing the bull-
dog.

Pentonville Prison seethed with
excitement one day last month when
a prisoner escaped for a few
minutes from the custody of the
warders and climbed to the roof of
the prison. He was chased all over
the prison roof by police and
warders, while an excited crowd
watched the man hunt from the
street outside the gaol. The prison-
er, however, was quickly recaptured.

A new political party has been
founded in Rumania with the avowed
intention of putting an end to
corruption of the public services.
A number of financial scandals,
similar to the Hatry crash, have
alarmed the people to such an extent
that the National Work Party—as
the new organisation calls itself—
demands the extension of the death
penalty to all persons convicted of
corruption.

It was announced in the *London
Gazette* last month that a receiving
order was issued on a creditor's
petition against "Heratio Bottom-
ley, journalist, and lately carry-
ing on business at Grosvenor-gar-
dens, London S.W." The petition
was filed on September 26, 1929.
The first meeting was held at Bank
ruptcy-buildings, on March 21, and
the public examination was fixed
for April 16.

The Royal College of Surgeons
has been presented with the skeleton
of a Roman soldier which, it is be-
lieved, has lain buried for 1,700
years, and was recently dug up in
the excavations on the site of the
new Thames House, Millbank. Sir
Arthur Keith, on a first examina-
tion, stated that it might be of an
even earlier date, but as a result
of fuller study, it has been decided
that the skeleton probably dates
from about A.D. 200, when Severus
invaded Britain.

The design submitted by a York-
shire sculptor, Mr. Herman Caw-
thra, has been awarded first place
by the adjudicators appointed by
the Dumfries Burns Club in a com-
petition for a new monument to
Robert Burns, which is intended to
take the place of the one now in
the cemetery at Dumfries. The
winning design for the monument
shows the poet in contemplative
mood at his plough, and the cost
is estimated at 3,000.

Mr. Hugh Speaight, who made
the inaugural speech of the Oxford
University Ballroom Union last
month, had a narrow escape when
his balloon came down after an
hour and a half's flight. The
balloon descended at Chinnor, five
miles south-east of Thame. The
drag-rope became entangled with
telegraph wires, breaking many of
them, and the pole as well, and Mr.
Speaight, who was piloting, had to
rip the balloon and land in a field.

Miss Maria Corda, the famous
screen "vamp," who, after divorc-
ing her husband, is continuing to
live with him, has told, in an inter-
view, her reasons. He is a Holly-
wood film director and Miss Corda
believes that artists should not be
tied to one another. "We are now
free; we are independent," she
said. "So far the experiment is
perfectly satisfactory, but if my
husband should greatly wish that I
should marry him again, well, I
suppose I shall."

The truly Nordic sport of boxing
has taken such a hold on Mexico
that bull fighting is becoming less
and less popular. This fact is
manifested by the annual report
of the National Boxing Commis-
sion, which shows that during 1929
Mexico City witnessed seventy-
eight prize fights. It is estimated
that upwards of 300,000 persons,
including Lord Kylesant, head of the
Pacific Steam Navigation Co., who
bore the expenses.

A leading Swiss firm of watch-
makers at Berne have just refused
an order amounting to nearly
1,000,000 gold rubles for machinery
and tools destined for the new
Government factory which the Soviet
Government have constructed near
Moscow. The firm claim that the
pecuniary guarantee is insufficient.
The Soviet claim that their factory,
which employs 2,000 workers, can
turn out yearly 1,000,000 alarm
clocks, 600,000 ordinary clocks, and
200,000 watches. American firms
have already supplied the Soviet
factory with machinery worth
\$120,000, while English firms have
not competed.

VILLAGERS RISE AGAINST REDS.

BRUSH WITH OUTLAWS NEAR KITYANG.

PEASANTS AND GENTRY BUTCHERED

Reports from Swatow indicate
that the Communist bands in
Eastern Kwangtung are still very
active. Recently, they again
menaced Fungshun (a mountain-
ous district north-west of Swatow)
and Kityang (south of Fungshun).
Fortunately, they were repulsed by
the garrison troops.

The Communist band in Fung-
shun numbered over 1,000. Latter-
ly, they attacked Kosha Village, to
which they set fire. Over two hun-
dred dwellings were destroyed.
Following this, they attacked
Chingtam Village and killed 250
villagers, mostly rich peasants and
gentry. Then they moved to attack
the city of Fungshun, and set up
a Soviet administration on the out-
skirts of the city. The garrison
troops put up a brave fight, while
the residents of the city rendered
valuable assistance to their defend-
ers. The marauders were finally
repulsed, over ten of their number
being killed.

Looking Back 25 Years.

It would be safe to call the
match between the combined Civil-
ian Teams and the West Kents,
played at Happy Valley on Satur-
day, a draw, although, had the
game been concluded, honours
would probably have gone to the
shield winners, who were nil in the
second half. They (the Kents)
turned out in full force, but the
civilians struggled down to the
ground one after another. At the
roll call they were short of several
players, and substitutes had to be
procured to make up a team...
The West Kents were having much
of their own way at the beginning
of the second half when an unex-
pected disturbance drew onlookers
away from the ropes and the footbal-
lers from the field of contest. A Euro-
pean and a Portuguese had quar-
relled and come to blows. Police
Sergeant Blackman succeeded in
separating the fighters, and they
were going off quietly enough until
another Portuguese interfered. It
is alleged that under the influence
of liquor, he had "disguised fair
nature with ill-favoured rage,"
and been trying all the afternoon
to fasten a quarrel on someone.
When the men were separated by
the policeman, he tried to urge his
companion on to the fray again.
Sergeant Blackman several times
told him quietly to go away but
he persisted, and finally (it is al-
leged) assaulted the sergeant. He
was immediately secured by the
sergeant and two plain-clothes ser-
geants who had appeared on the
scene and there were loud cries
from the soldiers of "Frog march
him!" After this, there was no
more football. The whistle was
sounded, with the scores standing
West Kents, 2; Civilian, 0.
Hong Kong Daily Press, April 24,
1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

By the last steam launch from
Shaukiwan yesterday, a passenger
came into Hong Kong who reports
that some time during the afternoon
a junk lying at a stone's throw
from the shore by Cape D'Aguiar,
was seized and taken away by a
steam guard-boat. He either did
not know, or would not tell whether
she was a smuggling junk, but it
is safe to conclude that she was.
This, however, is no justification
for the constant violation of the
waters of this Colony that un-
doubtedly goes on, and we heartily
wish that the Head of the Execu-
tive, whatever his other hobbies,
possessed that which would induce
him to make a special considera-
tion of the seizure in our waters,
by craft commanded mostly
Europeans, of Chinese vessels that
at present entertain the mistaken
notion that under the shadow of
the hills of this island there is to
be found immunity from arbit-
rary—too often—appropriation.
Of the administration of this
Colony it may be asserted—in
words forming the allegation of the
Liberalist against the now defunct
Conservative Ministry—that its
foreign policy has brought us into
unalterable contempt, and its in-
ternal management, and its pre-
conceived notions of usefulness
and beneficial government—*Hong
Kong Daily Press*, April 22, 1900.

Worth a hundred dollars, but the price
is only ten. A large volume of 630 pages
has just been written by Mr. Ernest Watson,
Tariff Expert, Chinese Maritime Customs.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CHINESE COMMERCE (Import & Export)

\$10.

This valuable work written at the special request of the
Inspector General for the use of the Examiners in the
Customs Service gives a description of the origin, appearance,
characteristics, and general properties of each commodity; an
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together with various tests, etc., by means of which the
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THE LABOUR UNREST IN JAPAN.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES.

ARREST OF WELL-KNOWN LABOUR MEMBER OF THE DIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21.

On the eve of the special session of the Diet news has reached the headquarters here of the Farmers-Labour Party of the arrest of the President, Mr. Ikuro Oyama, charged with making seditious utterances.

A telegram received by the party from Yokohama Prefecture, states that Mr. Oyama was arrested while addressing a public meeting.

The Farmers-Labour party is the most radical of all the political parties represented in the Diet, to which Mr. Oyama was elected at the last general election in February.

FARMERS DENOUNCE CAPITALISM.

The third national convention of the all-Japan Farmers' Union was opened at Osaka a few days ago. There were present about 280 delegates representing the struggling farmers throughout the country, working under the slogan of a single farmers' union for the country and land for farmers.

The convention was called in order to adopt a general policy of campaign for the year to come in the interest of lifting the agricultural communities from their present state of rock-bottom depression. Before the session was formally opened, a tense atmosphere already prevailed in the hall.

Following an opening address by Mr. Shioichi Mackawa, Mr. Motojima Sugiyama, chairman of the convention, addressed the gathering on the present state of the farmers, to the following effect:—

Oppressed Country Workers.
"Since the removal of the gold embargo, the oppression of the farmers, whom we here represent, by the capitalist class has been extraordinary. The problems of the sudden increase in the number of farmers struggling with poverty, the long hours of the farm labourers, and other problems which menace the living of the farming population have become a veritable whirlpool."

"We shall march on to the goal of land for farmers and freedom for farmers by fighting for the reduction or exemption of the tenancy stipends, opposition to prohibiting farmers from entering the land they till during disputes with the owners, and to the attachment of the standing crops. In other words, we must fight valiantly in order to solve the farmers' land problems."

Mr. Oyama Encourages Farmers.
Mr. Ikuro Oyama, head of the Ronoto (whose arrest is now reported) delivered a spirited address of encouragement.

In the evening, a gathering was held in the same hall for public addresses by Mr. Oyama, Mr. Tatsui Fuse, councillor, and Mr. Sugiyama, President of the Farmers' Union, dwelling on the subject of Proletarian amalgamation.

LABOUR APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT.

The arrest of Mr. Oyama is a further indication of the serious state of the situation in Japan, and mail advices arriving yesterday give new details of the trouble arising out of the Kanegafuchi Company's action.

On April 19 a delegation of the Nihon Taishyuto, a Proletarian group called on the Finance Minister, Mr. Inoue, and questioned him as to what the Government was going to do about the hardships of the labourers and farmers in connection with the effect of the removal of the gold embargo, the rationalization of industry and the wages cut of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. Mr. Inoue said if any business concern did anything "glaringly unreasonable," the Government would issue a warning, but the Government would refrain from recklessly interfering.

In the course of the interview, the Proletarian delegates said that the Kanegafuchi management has taken the steps for a wages cut because the Government has advocated an industrial rationalization to ameliorate the financial condition after the removal of the gold embargo. If the situation is left as it is, the sacrifices which the labourers will have to make will become universal throughout the country. They wanted to know the opinion of the Finance Office authorities on the situation.

Gold Removal Ban Not Cause.
In reply, Mr. Inoue said:—
"I shall refrain from criticizing what the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company has done. As to the removal of the gold embargo, it was carried out because the Government considered it necessary for the national financial reconstruction."

"If specie had flowed out of the country or the interest on money had greatly risen, the effect of the removal of the gold embargo might be called bad. As a matter of fact, however, the specie outflow was limited to about ¥170,000,000 or ¥180,000,000 and the interest has not risen. The Bank of Japan even keeps in safe custody a considerable sum of money deposited."

"The present business depression in Japan is a result of the world-wide depression. The policy to meet the situation is to improve the foreign trade and to have the freight rates reduced."

Ways to Financial Normalcy.

"The fundamental solution of the unemployment problem is to see that the industrial work such as the foreign trade shall be given to the unemployed. I am confident that if the industrial rationalization is properly carried out, the efficiency of the service is increased and the unreasonable competition among the industrialists is stopped, the financial condition will vastly improve."

The Unemployed.

To a direct question asked as to what the Government is going to do about relieving the unemployed, Mr. Inoue replied in a roundabout way, repeating his remarks about industrial rationalization and improvement of the foreign trade, only touching the direct issue to the extent of saying that the Government intends to disburse a reasonable sum of money for the relief of the unemployed.

HOME OFFICE VIEWS.

The Home Office is regarding with much concern the serious developments of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company trouble, and has instructed the authorities of the prefectures concerned to submit a detailed report on the latest developments of the situation in different localities. It is aware of the advisability of taking some appropriate measures quickly to check further serious developments, but fears that under the present system and obstructive action on the part of the Government in such economic troubles at the present stage is impossible. Moreover, any hasty attempt at official interference tends to expose the Government to the charge of partiality to either party in the dispute. In such circumstances, the Home Office authorities are evidently inclined to watch further developments before taking any positive action.

Government Policy Not to Blame.
As quoted by the Asahi, Mr. Adachi, the Home Minister, dismisses as absurd the view advanced in some quarters that the retrenchment policy of the Government compelled the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company to take the present action of reducing the wages of its workers. Such a theory will not be accepted by any impartial observer. He has a view of his own on the present trouble, but his official position as Home Minister counsels reticence at the present time. A labour dispute, the Minister says, is an economic issue and ought to be settled on fair terms through negotiation between the parties concerned. It is not for the Government to offer interference light-heartedly. As for the Home Office, therefore, it intends to watch the development of the situation quietly for the time being. If the dispute takes a riotous shape to the detriment of public peace and order, the authorities must, of course, exercise strict control, but this is what they are called upon to do not only in labour troubles but in all disputes.

DISPUTE STIMULATES LABOUR AMALGAMATION.

Stimulated by the labour dispute of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, the movement for the amalgamation or co-operation of the Proletarian political parties has been given a new lease on life. At a meeting held in Tokyo at the national headquarters of the Ronoto, one of the radical Proletarian parties, at which meeting the representatives of various Proletarian parties were present, it was decided that assistance be given to the strikers by political activities, leaving the leadership in the labour movement to the labour organizations.

The committee to be organized by various Proletarian groups will be called the "Committee on the Joint Struggle of the Proletarian Parties against the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company." Among other things, it was decided that any public announcement which may be made by the joint committee shall be issued after unanimous approval has been secured at the meetings of the committee, instead of a majority decision.

(Continued at foot of next column).

MISHAP TO BRITISH GUNBOAT.

STRIKES ROCK ON UPPER YANGTZE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 21.

H.M.S. Peterel en route to Chungking from Ichang struck a rock and is beached near Chang-show.

Mr. Handley Derry, the Consul-General at Chungking, and Mr. Toller, the new Consul at Chengtu, who were aboard, were transferred to a steamer proceeding to their destinations.

JAPANESE DIET OPENS.

SPEAKER ELECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21.

The Diet has been opened, and the Lower House elected Ikunouke Fujinawa as Speaker and Shoji Koyama as Vice-Speaker. Both belong to the Minseitō.

The formal ceremony of the opening in the presence of the Emperor will be held on April 23.

JAPANESE ROYALTY LEAVE FOR ENGLAND.

RECIPROCAL VISIT FOR GARTER MISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed at Yokohama this afternoon when Prince and Princess Takamatsu boarded the Kashima Maru for England for the purpose, *inter alia*, of returning thanks for the visit of the Duke of Gloucester to the Garter Mission to Japan last year.

Several thousand Japanese school children, ex-servicemen, etc., and a number of British residents and other privileged persons were drawn up at the quay to pay their respects and wish *bon voyage* to the Emperor's brother and his bride. The ship departed under the escort of a cruiser and several destroyers and submarines as far as the entrance of Tokyo Bay, while naval aircraft flew overhead.

JAPANESE AIRMAN RESCUED.

TAKEN TO SWATOW BY CHINESE JUNK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21.

According to a wireless message from Taipei, the missing crew of three have arrived at Swatow after being rescued by a Chinese junk. (The above refers to yesterday's report which stated that during Japanese naval manoeuvres a naval plane fell in the sea and the crew of three was missing.)

JAPANESE EXCHANGE SCANDAL.

EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA CHARGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21.

General Yamashita, formerly Governor-General of Korea, has been committed for public trial after being found guilty of receiving bribes in connection with the Fusan exchange scandal.

THE TRAMWAY WORKERS.

The Tokyo Municipal Tramway Workers' Union last week decided to file a strong protest with the Tokyo Municipal Electric Bureau against its decision of the 10 per cent curtailment of the bonuses of the motormen and other tramway workers of Tokyo.

At the same time the union decided to collect ¥1 from each of its 15,000 members as strike fund so as to be ready for a strike in case of the denial of their demand. Simultaneously with the holding of the mass meeting against the discharge of the Tokyo municipal tramway workers at the Bukyo Kaikan on April 12, the union will file a protest with the authorities of the Electric Bureau.

Later messages have reported that the tramway and motor-bus workers stopped work, and that the services are being operated by volunteers.

CANTON LOYAL TO NANKING.

MASS DEMONSTRATION LAST WEEK.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 20.

A big demonstration against Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan was staged in the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters last Friday afternoon. Some four thousand persons were present, representing practically all walks of life in the city. Every labour union, Government organ, merchant guild, school and other public organization participated. Speeches vehemently denouncing Yen Hsi Shan, Feng Yu Hsiang and their allies as traitors plotting for the downfall of the Central Government were delivered by Mr. Lam Yick Chung and other members of the Provincial Council. Slogans were shouted out as usual, and a manifesto embodying the spirit and purpose of the popular gathering was issued to the public. Contrary to a previous announcement, there was no parade through the streets.

All the principal thoroughfares are placarded with slogans and huge strips of white cloth with imposing Chinese characters pledging Canton's loyalty to Nanking are hung on telephone poles over the malous. Large cartoons caricaturing the "Christian General" and the Shansi Warlord are also much in evidence.

Among the things decided upon at the meeting were that a circular telegram be dispatched to the people throughout the country, urging them to support Nanking, and that a special telegram be sent to General Chang Hsueh Liang requesting him to send a punitive expedition against Feng and Yen.

WARLORDS GIRD FOR STRIFE.

SURFEIT OF WRANGLING IN PEPING CIRCLES.

'YOUNG' GENERAL MAINTAINS ENIGMATIC ATTITUDE.

Chinese cables from Shanghai state that no serious fighting has broken out in the North as yet. The situation is, however, far from stagnant, as war preparations are proceeding apace on both sides.

Yen Hsi Shan has instructed the Honan troops under Shih Yu San, Sun Tien Ying and Wan Hsuan Tsai to march in three directions, with Hsuehchow—the junction of the Lunghai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways, where the Nanking troops are making a strong stand—as their objective. The Shansi troops at Tschow, on the northern border of Shantung, have been instructed to remain on the defensive for the time being.

Feng Yu Hsiang's troops are preparing to capture Siangyang and Feneheng, in north-western Hupoh, with Hankow as their goal. As to the Nanking forces, more than 20,000 men are remaining on the defensive along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, while those on the Peking-Hankow Line are also taking defensive measures at present.

It is reported from Peking that the political situation there is obscure. There has been much conflict of views among the Reorganizationists and the leaders of the Saisien clique regarding Kuomintang affairs. Yen has paid little heed to their wrangling and he is now in no hurry to form the proposed Provisional Government at Peking.

Wang Ching Wei, the leader of the Reorganizationists, has still not started for Peking, and will probably not come to Peking in view of the fact that Yen Hsi Shan betrays little sympathy for the Kuomintang.

Chang Hsueh Liang, the "Young" General of Manchuria, has shown a more friendly attitude to Nanking. He has recommended the appointment of Wang Chia Ching and Hu Yu Yu, two of his subordinates, as Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Health, respectively, and the Central Government has complied with the request. Chang has, however, shown no hostile demeanour towards the anti-Nanking troops, and it is very doubtful whether he will cast his lot with Nanking.

THE RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI.

TO BE RETURNED WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

QUESTION OF NAVAL BASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 21.

The Weihaiwei rendition treaty includes two parts: (1) A convention; (2) An agreement. There are more than twenty articles altogether.

The convention provides that Weihaiwei with all properties will be returned to China without compensation. The agreement provides that British warships may use Liukungtao as a summer resort for 10 years. Should the Chinese Government decide to use Weihaiwei as a naval base, China will take over Liukungtao at any time.

The latter point was hotly disputed in the negotiations, China insisting that the period be limited to 5 years, while Britain wanted ten years.

Tribute to Britain.

Dr. C. T. Wang paid a tribute to Britain's friendliness in agreeing to the rendition of Weihaiwei and urged that the "entire nation should persevere until all sovereign rights are restored."

The State Council is understood to be considering the proposal to convert Weihaiwei into a naval base after the rendition is effected.

RIVER AT SUNCHOW HEAVILY MINED.

ALLIED FORCES ADOPT WARY ATTITUDE.

PLAN TO CREATE TREACHERY AMONG 'IRONSIDES.'

Advices from Wuchow state that there has been no fresh development in the Kwangsi military situation during the past week. The Canton-Nanking forces have still not crossed the river at Sunchow, as heavy mines have been laid by the Kwangsi troops. Along the river bank in the vicinity of Sunchow, the Kwangsi troops have erected numerous forts and very strong defensive works. The exchange of artillery and rifle fire across the river continues. Canton aeroplanes are daily bombing the defence works of the enemy.

General Chen Tai Tong, who has been greatly discouraged by financial distress and the difficulty of the campaign, has abandoned his intention to resign, in compliance with the request of General Chiang Kai Shek and Chen Ming Shu. He is now conferring with General Chu Shao Liang, Commander of the Nanking contingent, regarding the settlement of the issue. It is understood that an attempt is being contemplated to "buy over" the subordinates of the "Ironside" forces with a view to inducing them to oust their leaders.

DRAFT OF NAVAL TREATY.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21.

At a meeting lasting 40 minutes the heads of the naval delegations approved the draft of the Naval Treaty which was sent to the printers. It will be signed on Tuesday, and consists of about 16,000 words.

PRINCE LEAVES FOR HOME.

AFRICAN TOUR ENDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT SAID, April 21.

The Prince of Wales has concluded his holiday in Africa. He arrived from Cairo to which he recently flew from Malakal, and embarked to-night for Marseilles en route for home.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD STARTS FOR ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, April 21.

The Duchess of Bedford has started on the return flight to England at 7.15 this morning.

CHARLES SCRIBNER DEAD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 20.

The death has occurred here from heart disease of Charles Scribner, the well-known publisher and founder of Scribner's Magazine.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

CHITTAGONG INSURGENTS IN HIDING.

LABOUR TRIBUTE TO VICEROY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Details of the raid at Chittagong are still lacking, but it appears that about sixty insurgents participated in the insurrection. The majority of them are now believed to be hiding in the hills.

It has been established that a rifle, twenty revolvers and twenty-five muskets are missing from the armouries and it is believed that these weapons were taken with a certain amount of ammunition for them.

Up to the present there have been five arrests. The hills near Chittagong are being thoroughly combed for insurgents. The town is now quiet.

Mr. Lansbury's Tribute.

Warm tribute to the Viceroy of India and Colonel Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, were paid to-day by Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, when he spoke at Bourne-mouth.

Mr. Lansbury said the situation in India at the present time was an extremely difficult one. He again emphasised that the aim of the Labour Government was Dominion Status for India "whenver we are able to carry it safely to the Indian people."

He added that Lord Irwin and Colonel Wedgwood Benn, who were bearing the burden to-day, have, above any other two men in the world, the best, the most noble and the most honest feelings towards the people of India, and if given a chance will do everything possible to help the people of India to realise the things uppermost in their hearts.

In the meantime "We were faced with a situation which no Government can ignore and these two men are dealing with the situation in a fashion that deserves the sympathy and encouragement of us all."

Procession at Bombay.

BOMBAY, April 20.
Several arrests were made here to-day, including Kedarshwar Sen Gupta who was arrested at his residence in Bombay. He had come to Bombay in connection with business on the Cotton Exchange. He was taken from here to Calcutta under a heavy guard. The reasons for his arrest have not yet been disclosed.

In connection with the civil disobedience campaign a hundred volunteers to-day formed into a procession which proceeded to the seashore and returned with vessels filled with sea water. The procession of volunteers included women and children.

More Arrests in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, April 20.
There were further arrests in Calcutta to-day, including Bhabubhai Ganguly, Pratulchandra Ganguly, Bankimchandra Mockere and Trailokya Chakravarti, the Presidents respectively of the Bengal Provincial Congress, the Youths Conference, the Young Comrades' League and the Workers' Conference.

Another Leader Arrested.

BOMBAY, April 21.
K. M. Munshi, a prominent member of the Bombay Legislature until he resigned recently to join the civil disobedients, has been arrested for breaking the Salt Law.

MADMAN KILLS TWO EUROPEANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE, April 21.

Two European employees of the Imperial Bank of India were shot dead by a non-commissioned officer of the local levy suffering from meningitis at an outpost in the Khyber Pass. The murderer was immediately shot dead by the guard.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN HARBIN.

OUTBREAK OF "SPOTTED" TYPHUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 21.

A report from Harbin states that in spite of the vigilance of troops and the Cheka, hundreds of penniless refugees are arriving in Harbin, where the situation is aggravated by a virulent outbreak of "spotted" typhus.

YEN-FENG ALLIANCE A FARCE.

CANTON OFFICIAL ON NORTHERN SITUATION.

TROUBLE AT WHAMPOA ACADEMY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 21.

Mr. Lin Chan Hung, dean of the Whampoa Military Academy, returned to Canton yesterday from Nanking where he has been conferring with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek in regard to the affairs of the Academy. Serious trouble had developed in the school during his absence. Part of the cadets became dissatisfied with the recently introduced German discipline and military tactics and revolted, but order was quickly restored after the trouble-makers were expelled.

In an interview with local pressmen this morning, Dean Lin said that the Feng Yu Hsiang-Yen Hsi Shan alliance against Nanking is a farce. Each is only using the other as a means to an end. Yen, he averred, is an ultra-conservative, and wants to do away with the Kuomintang. He is opposed to the present system of Government at Nanking and wants China to have a President like Yuan Shih Kai. To all this Feng is opposed.

The so-called "Christian General" is a Leftist and has, he averred, entered into an alliance with Soviet Russia. Each is very jealous of the other. Recently Feng asked Yen, the Commander-in-Chief of all the anti-Nanking forces, for two million dollars and large quantities of arms and munitions with which to make war against Nanking. To this Yen gave only a paltry sum of \$500,000 in Shansi notes which, in their present state of depreciation, is equivalent to about \$150,000. "The two rebel leaders," Mr. Lin said, "are already at loggerheads with each other."

The Dean admitted that it is true that the numerical strength of the Yen-Feng coalition is superior to that of Nanking, but declared that that meant nothing compared with Nanking's big superiority in money, tactics, position and up-to-date military weapons. "Yen Hsi Shan claimed to have over 100,000 men in uniform, and Feng Yu Hsiang, over 150,000," he said, "but it is certain that only a very small part of that can be sent to attack Nanking. The other will have to remain in the North to watch out for Chang Hsueh Liang's forces and other pro-Nanking Generals in the North. It is a foregone conclusion that Nanking is the master of the situation."

"But are you sure that the 'Young General' of Manchuria is going to side with Nanking?" the interviewer asked.

"He is compelled to do," was the reply. "The situation in Manchuria is also complicated, and General Chang Hsueh Liang is only the leader of the younger party. There is an older party under General Yu Hsueh Chung, which is not altogether in harmony with the other one. It is natural that some arrangement will be made whereby General Yu will expand and develop his army under the direction of Nanking but at the expense of Yen Hsi Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang."

REPORTED REVERSE FOR KUOMINCHUN.

FORCES SURROUNDED.

SUN TIEN YING ELIMINATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 21.

Latest despatches from the front report victories for the Government. The Kuominchun forces in Nankiang are reported to have capitulated to the Government, while rebels under Sun Tien Ying are officially stated to be surrounded by Government troops at Mamutai. It is stated that the disarming of these troops will mean the elimination of Sun Tien Ying.

SINO-JAPANESE TARIFF AGREEMENT.

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 21.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Government has approved the Sino-Japanese tariff agreement and has cabled Mr. Yoda, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, to sign the agreement.

ZORHAN BREAKS SEVEN FURLONGS RECORD.

MESSRS. HEARD AND HARRIMAN RIDE THREE WINNERS EACH.

PRESIDENT HALL ACCOUNTS FOR MAIN EVENT OF THE DAY.

MR. STEWART WINS NOVICE RACE ON SAN FRANCISCO.

[By "MORNING DEW."]

The feature of yesterday's racing was the breaking of the record for seven furlongs by Zorhan, recently imported into the Colony by Mr. Chan Tin Sion, who also owns Apollo, which has several records to its name in Hong Kong.

Zorhan ran against Royal Flush who on Saturday, accounted for President Hall. Royal Flush, in spite of Mr. Heard's assistance, could make no impression on Zorhan yesterday. The record was lowered by 2.15 seconds.

President Hall won the main event of the day, The Easter Stakes, in effortless fashion. The Novice Race went to Mr. Stewart who brought in San Francisco.

RESULTS AND FULL DETAILS OF YESTERDAY'S RACING.

THE RACING.

Jun Bay Plate.

Zorhan started a hot favourite here, in spite of the presence of Royal Flush, Pickle and Good and Hot. Pickle and Royal Flush showed the way, followed two lengths behind by Zorhan. Good and Hot was out of it all the way.

Zorhan came through the beautifully in the straight to win by many lengths from Royal Flush. Pickle was three lengths in arrears.

Zorhan returned 1 minute 44.3-5 seconds for this race, which is 2.15 seconds better than the record held until yesterday by Boxing Eve.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "C" Class. Fourteen ponies started here, and Imperial Hall, Town Hall and Sunning were amongst those best in demand. The start took over ten minutes as the field could not be brought into line. Dr. MacGown was thrown in front of the grandstands, but fortunately was not injured.

Town Hall led all the way home. The riderless Huntington passed the post first setting a good pace for Town Hall. Imperial Hall chose a waiting race, as did Sunning. Imperial Hall managed to come through in the straight but Sunning could not do better than fourth place. Duke of Normandy was third.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "A" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "D" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "E" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "F" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "G" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "H" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "I" Class. There were eleven starters here. Chivalrous and Lobster Bay were most in demand.

From the start Mr. Harriman sent his mount to the van and established a lead of about ten lengths on the rest of the field. He kept it up till the Rock, when the others began to close up, but with the exception of Lobster Bay none could make any impression on the leader, who won by a length and a half. Christmas Frolic secured third place.

Starling Stakes.

Dunce started favourite here in a field of eight. He only managed to win by a short head from Billiards, after a thrilling struggle in the straight.

Happy Day was a good third, just disposing of Thracian.

Hebe Plate.

The Ape and Bridge Hall were most in demand in this field of seven starters. Tango led all the way. Bridge Hall was left at the start. The field kept fairly well together, and at the Rock was well bunched. They kept solidly together until the straight was reached, when Tango drew out slightly followed by Bridge Hall. Mr. Harriman gave Tango no chance to slack and had half a length to the good at the close. Zephyr came up with a great rush at the end to get within half a length of Bridge Hall.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "A" Class. Ten ponies accepted here. Picallilli being favourite. He led until the straight when Christmas Chimes caught him to win by three lengths. Winsome Stag also caught Picallilli in the last few strides. The others in this race were very far behind.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "D" Class. The last race was run in failing light. Fifteen ponies on the field were responsible for a delayed start. Martini Cocktail showed the way followed by Sunloch and Movanager. Sonny Boy was also prominent.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. Sonny Boy won in the run home, As You Like It getting second, being only half a length behind and Martini Cocktail third.

THE RESULTS.

1.-Jun Bay Plate: Seven Furlongs.

For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "A" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "D" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "E" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "F" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "G" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "H" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "I" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Also ran:—Peter Guernsey (Mr. Buteel); Huntington (Dr. MacGown); Glory (Mr. S. Y. Liang); Delaware Bay (Mr. Y. T. Fung); Amusement Tax (Mr. F. M. L. Soares); Sunning (Mr. A. J. P. Heard); Mount Elburz (Mr. A. E. McCartney); The Jamaica (Mr. G. A. Harriman); Snaefell (Mr. D. L. Newbigging); Iron Blood (Mr. L. G. Frost).

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time: 2mins. 52.5secs. Parimutuel:—Winners: \$14.50. Places: \$8.50; \$5.50; \$4.10.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "D" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "E" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "F" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "G" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "H" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "I" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "J" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "K" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "L" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "M" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "N" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "O" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "P" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "Q" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "R" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "S" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "T" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "U" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "V" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "W" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "X" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

3.-Gin Drinkers Bay Plate: One Mile.

For China ponies which have started in Hong Kong at least twice since January 1, 1930, and have not won 1 lb. penalty for every \$200 or part thereof won in stakes since January 1, 1930. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won five races anywhere at any time. Jockeys 2 lbs. extra for each race won. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "A" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "D" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "E" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "F" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "G" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "H" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "I" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "J" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "K" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "L" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "M" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "N" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "O" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "P" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "Q" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "R" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "S" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "T" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "U" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "V" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "W" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "X" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "Y" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "Z" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "AA" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "AB" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "AC" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "AD" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "AE" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

9.-Mrs Bay Handicap "A" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "D" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "B" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "E" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "F" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "G" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

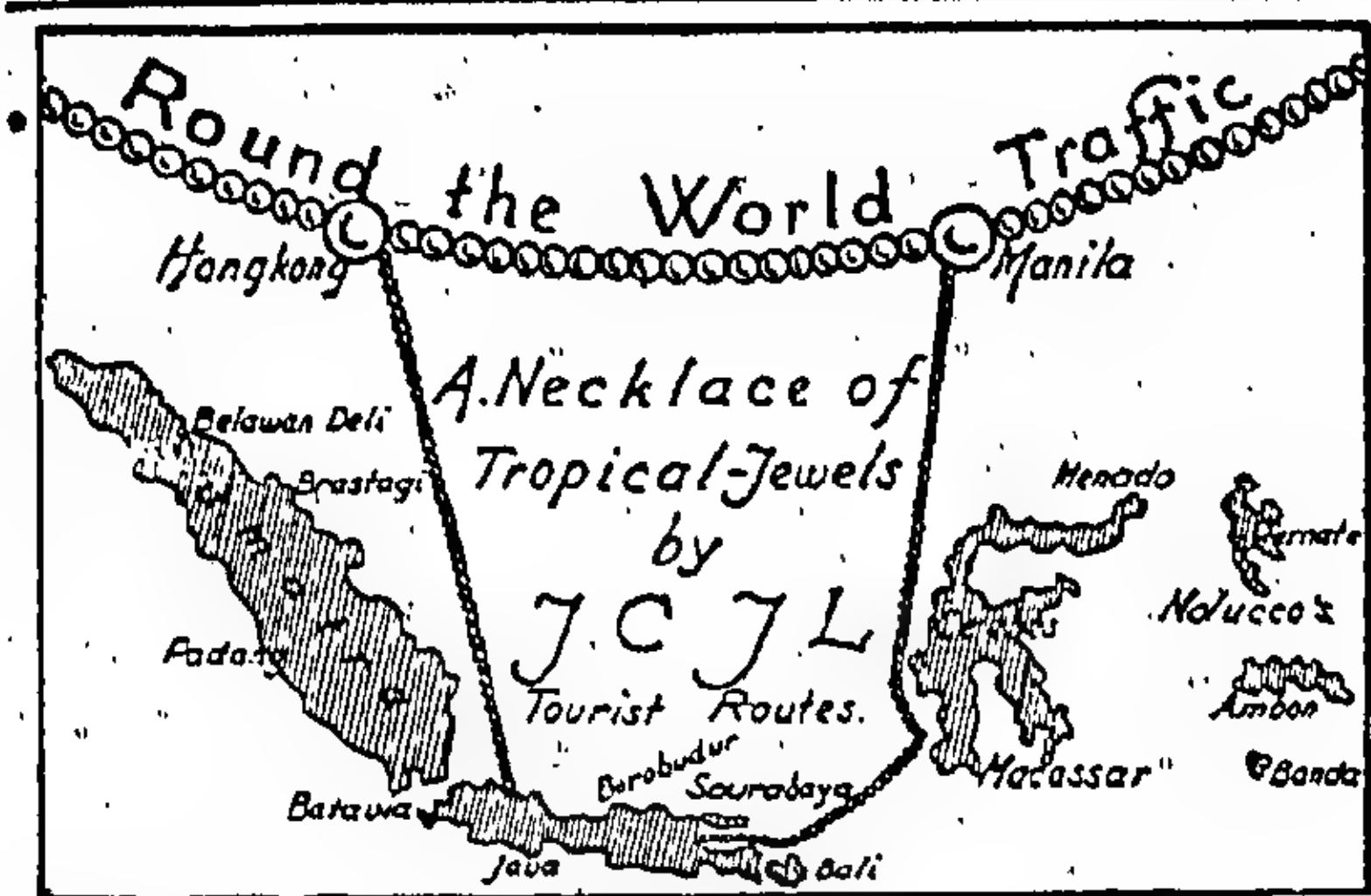
Mrs. Bay Handicap "H" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "I" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "J" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "K" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.

Mrs. Bay Handicap "L" Class. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Colonial Stakes on April 10, 1930, barred. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$200.



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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBANG	AMOI	In Port	22nd Apr. Noon	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	S'hat. & AMOI	27th Apr.	29th Apr. Noon	MANILA, M'BAR, & SOERABAJA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MANILA	28th Apr.	28th Apr.	SWATOW & AMOI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	30th Apr.	1st May	AMOI & S'hat.

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M.V. "KUMERLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	23 Apr.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (1)	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	17 May
S.S. "AMON" (3)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	31 May
M.V. "HAYELAND" (3)	Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg	16 June

Other Ports of Call if Inducement offers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

VESSEL	FROM	ARRIVING DUE HONG KONG.
S.S. "AMON" (2)	...	29 April
S.S. "HINDENBURG" (3)	...	8 May
M.V. "HAYELAND" (2)	...	14 May
M.V. "ERLAND" (2)	...	21 May

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PREPONDERANCE OF THE GODLESS.

RUSSIAN MASSES AND RELIGION.

BASIC LACK OF RELIGIOUS FEELING.

[UNITED PRESS.]

The world-wide "crusade" against the Soviet Union in defence of religious freedom, under the leadership of the Vatican, has met with almost complete apathy among the broad masses of the Soviet population, insofar as their reaction may be judged from reports reaching Moscow, says a United Press correspondent in Moscow.

Political circles have been profoundly disturbed by the rapid spread of the campaign initiated by Pope Pius XI and quickly seconded by the Canterbury Convocation. They profess to see in it a sinister signal for an economic boycott, at the least, and for an armed intervention.

The active leaders and members of the anti-religious organizations naturally pounced upon the "crusade" as first-rate propagandist material in their effort to win the youth of the nation to atheism. They are utilizing the religious attack as proof of their contention that all religions have in common at least one thing—enmity to socialism and to the one government which is trying to introduce socialism.

Apathy of the Masses.

But the millionfold masses of peasants spread through the land have observed the foreign attack with equanimity. Their interest is mild and apparently untouched by excitement. Nor is this surprising. Such apathy is entirely in line with the peasant's attitude towards the anti-religious campaign throughout the last twelve years. Where his economic interests were involved—his land, his cows, his pigs—he became excited, sometimes murderous. Even now a powerful section of the peasantry is offering violent resistance to the policy of collectivization, and millions are offering a passive resistance. But the closing of churches, the removal of bells, the expulsion of priests—these things have rarely evoked more than a murmur of opposition. Violent clashes between believers and the Godless have occurred in several villages, but they are so few in comparison to the widespread anti-religious activities that they are negligible.

The huge crowds which watch the razing of churches or monasteries are never sullen or hostile. For the most part they are composed of younger people who heartily approve the work, and often give a helping hand.

A policeman in Moscow leading an arrested priest through the streets attracts less attention than if he were leading a drunkard to the station. Certainly there is never sign of a demonstration.

Acceptance of the Inevitable?

Does this disinterested signify a basic lack of the religious feeling by the Russian masses? Some observers have advanced that as the plausible explanation. The Tzarist church, they argue, was autocratic, more concerned with ceremonies than with humanity, and in consequence the allegiance of the believers was easily broken.

Does it merely signify a Slav fatalism, an acceptance of the inevitable by the religious elements who find themselves powerless to resist? Certainly the Soviet laws give them little hope of keeping the younger generation within the folds of religion. Religious education to children under 18 outside of their own homes is strictly forbidden. And against the influences which the home provides are grouped the Communist press, the clubs, radio, public schools, sport carnivals, a hundred irresistible influences which are atheistic.

There are still some 30,000 Orthodox religious communities in this country, which at least 50,000 priests still functioning. On important religious days the churches are still filled with worshippers. But everybody here knows that the churchgoers are almost entirely older people, the pre-revolutionary generation. The youth is undoubtedly preponderantly "Godless."

UKRAINE PLOTTERS SENTENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Riga, April 20.—The great Theatre Karkoff was well filled for the trial of forty-five members of the "Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine" charged with plotting the overthrow of Soviet power in Ukraine. The trial was conducted in an excited atmosphere due to the social eminence of the accused. Thirty-seven of those charged were variously sentenced to imprisonment, of three years to ten years. The remainder were ordered to be banished from Ukraine.

FOREIGN-TRAINED STUDENTS.

INTERESTING FIGURES FROM NANKING.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Nanking is distinctly making a determined effort to get away from the old Peking officialdom which was so characterised by its sluggishness and inefficiency. It is not an accident that the Government is taking to more and more Western ways when a large number of its more responsible officials are returned students from abroad. One is struck by the fact that western influence is more in evidence in those Government organs headed by some foreign educated executives.

There are some 701 returned students in Government service—188 from Europe, 277 from America and 330 from Japan. Considering that there is a total of 4,732 civil officers in the Capital, the number of those who have received their training abroad seems insignificant. However, this seeming insignificance in number is counterbalanced by the big part these men are playing in the National Government. Besides, statistics show that their percentage rises together with rank.

Returned students occupy 50 per cent. among the higher Government officials, including Presidents of the Yuan, Ministers, Vice-Ministers, secretaries and departmental chiefs. Of some 23 Presidents and Ministers, 10 are returned students—two from Europe, six from America and two from Japan. Mr. Wang Chung Hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, is one who has received his training in England. The six from America are:—Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; who hails from Yale; Dr. H. H. Kung, Commerce and Labour, from Oberlin; Dr. Chiang Moan Ling and Mr. Sun Fo, Ministers respectively of Education and Railways, from Columbia; and Mr. T. V. Soong and Dr. Liu Jui Minister and Acting Minister respectively of Finance and Health, from Harvard.

There are 178 returned students among some 309 officials next highest in rank, including the Vice-Ministers, departmental chiefs and members of various Yuan and Government Commissions. Japanese universities claim 70 graduates, American, 37, and European, 39. Of the 479 next higher in rank, there are 293 who have had their training abroad, 134 in America, 96 in Europe and 63 in Japan.

Two Women Students.

Two Western educated women who stand out in bold relief in Government service are Madame Chiang Kai Shek and Dr. Soomay Tchong, the former being a graduate from Wellesley, the latter from France. They are both members of the Legislative Yuan. Ten other women returned students, five from America, four from Europe and one from Japan, are also serving the Government in various capacities.

Owing to the nature of its work, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs claims more returned students on its staff than any other Government organ. The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and the Ministry of Communications use more men who have had some technical training abroad. Excepting a few Japanese returned students, the State Council, the highest organ in the National Government, has but one man on its staff in the person of its secretary, Mr. Chien Chang Chao, who has had his training in England.

COMMUNIST RIOT IN LEIPZIG.

POLICEMAN AND TWO REDS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Leipzig, April 20.—Young Communists from all over the country concentrated here and this afternoon took part in a demonstration which resulted in a collision with the police. Firearms were used by both the police and the Communists with the result that one policeman and two Communists were killed.

TAPPING HOLIDAY AGREEMENT.

BIG MAJORITY IN FAVOUR.

Kuala Lumpur, April 14.—The Kuala Lumpur office of the Rubber Growers' Association has been notified from London that producers have assented to a tapping holiday as follows:—

Ninety per cent. of the producers domiciled in the United Kingdom, 91 per cent. of Dutch and other European producers, 79 per cent. of local European companies and proprietors in Malaya. The total represents an annual production of 400,000 tons.—*Straits Times.*

KING'S INTEREST IN CHINA.

ADMIRAL TU AT THE PALACE.

A NAVAL MISSION.

Admiral H. K. Tu, who was sent over by the Chinese Government to study the navy of the Powers, and who was recently on a visit to England, told a Press representative in London:—"I have been to America and Japan for a month, and I have been here a month, and now I am going to France, Italy, and Germany."

"Two or three days ago I was honoured by having an audience with King George at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty told how interested he was in China and in Chinese affairs, and said how Great Britain and China had always been such traditional friends, and that he hoped we would remain so. He expressed the hope that in visiting the British Navy I had had opportunity to see everything I wanted to see, and that every facility and assistance had been granted to me. I told His Majesty that I had the honour when I was Prime Minister of entertaining Prince George when he visited China in 1926."

"I have also seen Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Downing Street. He gave me a message to convey back to China that between China and Great Britain there would always be sympathetic understanding and co-operation in the general advancement of Chinese affairs."

No Enemy in View.

Dealing with the purpose of his visit Admiral Tu said the British naval training, education, organisation, and equipment interested him greatly, and on his return to China he would be able to submit a comprehensive programme to his Government for the gradual extension of the Chinese Navy. At the moment we have 50,000 to 100,000 tons of ships and 300 officers and crew," he said, "but we need to extend them for the policing of the Chinese waters."

"While we are discussing disarmament you are talking about increasing your Navy!" suggested the interviewer.

"Yes—but not with any view of aggression," he said. "Let me make that quite clear. It is necessary to improve our ships for the policing of our waters. At the moment we have thirty year old ships in use and we must bring them up to date. Of course we have no enemy in view. The Chinese policy has always been a peaceful one. But an improved Navy is necessary for our national defence. I have been to several of your naval ports—Devonport and Portsmouth, and I have seen your shipbuilding yards at Barrow. I have the greatest admiration for the British Navy because I was trained by three British officers, two afloat and one on land. Since then I have been looking forward with anticipation to visiting the country from which they had come."

"The British ships are magnificent. The British system of naval training and education is also best, because, in my opinion, it is best to start training a naval officer at the age of thirteen, when his mind is flexible. He is then liable to make a good officer on the completion of his education. Another sphere which interested me enormously was your training school for seamen who are ready to retire so that when they have left the service they have learned a vocation whereby they can earn a living."



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Influence of Ancestors.

Most of Admiral Tu's time was taken up with discussions, with Admiralty, naval, and aerial officials, but he found time to visit Westminster Abbey, the Tower, and several other of our ancient buildings. "China is an old country, and we, too, are interested in ancient buildings," he said.

"What impressed me greatly has been the monuments which have been erected to commemorate the brave deeds of your patriots. This must have a great and splendid effect on the younger generation, who must naturally want to emulate their ancestors with their bravery."

"One conclusion I have come to, and that is that naval aviation is an important factor in the defence of any country. One day at Portsmouth I travelled in three different modes, by flying-boat at Calshot, by road, and under the sea by submarine. My experiences in England have taught me a great deal."

RANSOM OF \$300,000 DEMANDED.

LEADING CHAPEI MERCHANT RECEIVES MISSIVE.

Mr. Wong Yien Ping, Commander-in-Chief of the Chapei Volunteers and chairman of the Chapei Chamber of Commerce, whose 15-year old son was kidnapped on April 11 while returning from the Public School, has received a letter demanding a ransom of \$300,000.

The letter states that if this sum is not forthcoming within five days the youth will be killed and his body thrown into a river.

A postscript to the letter, written in good English, asks that a reply be sent in English through a representative who will communicate with Mr. Wong before the expiration of the five-day period.—*N.C. Daily News.*

RUBBER GROWING IN BRAZIL.

BIG NEW FORD ENTERPRISE

[UNITED PRESS.]

Para, Brazil, February 22.—Under management from the central office in this city, the Ford Company continues to develop its concession along the Tapajos river in this state.

The latest accomplishment has been the clearing of land in the locality of Boa Vista, the planting there of rubber plants, and the preparation of the equipment necessary for transportation of young shoots.

For the comfort of employees, houses have been constructed as well as a hospital with a capacity for 150 patients. There have come into existence an electric plant, a large sawmill, a reservoir for fresh water, subterranean steel tanks for petroleum and gasoline and a general emporium where provisions are sold to the employees at a price a little above the cost, to pay for the maintenance of the establishment.

The communications problem was solved by construction of a high-way and telephone lines between Boa Vista and Belem (Para). In December there were 1,800 employees working for the Ford concession in Para.

Washington, April 9.—Hearings on proposals for a passenger, mail and freight service across the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal, and thence to the Far East will begin on April 22 before the Post Office Subcommittee.

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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Apr.	10 a.m.
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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd Apr.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Apr.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGTUNG"	On 26th Apr.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 27th Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHESIAN"	On 27th Apr.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"FAYING"	On 27th Apr.	1 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"ANHUI"	On 28th Apr.	5 p.m.

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CHANGTE	10th June	17th June
TAIPIING	11th July	18th July
CHANGTE	8th August	15th August

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[19]



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ANGERS	6th May	G. METZINGER	6th May
SPHINX	20th May	ANDRE LEBON	20th May
G. METZINGER	3rd June	PORTHOS	3rd June
ANDRE LEBON	17th June	CHENONCEAUX	17th June
PORTHOS	1st July	ATHOS II	1st July
CHENONCEAUX	15th July	DARTAGNAN	15th July
ATHOS II	29th July	ANGERS	29th July

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[3]

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 20, 1930.										APRIL 21, 1930.												
STATION	Hour	Knots	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		THERMOMETER	HUMIDITY	WIND			WAVELENGTH (Miles)	WAVELENGTH (Feet)	Knots	Knots	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		THERMOMETER	HUMIDITY	WIND			WAVELENGTH (Miles)	WAVELENGTH (Feet)
			Inches	Millim.			Direction	Force	Direction					Force	Inches			Millim.	Direction	Force		
Wladivostok	12	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	30.24	788.0	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	5	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.16	765.0	...	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.93	750.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	30.06	783.5	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	30.00	782.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	W	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	NNW	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	SW	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.00	782.0	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.02	782.5	...	...	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	NW	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honshu Island	...	30.06	763.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	NNW	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.02	762.5	...	...	...	WNW	...	...	...	...	6	...	30.09	764.4	...	...	...	E	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	29.95	760.8	...	...	...	NNW	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.11	764.7	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	29.98	761.0	...	...	...	NNW	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.17	766.3	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.07	765.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	29.90	753.4	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	6	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Swatow	...	29.90	759.7	...	...	...	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.93	760.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihooku	11	29.93	757.7	...	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	5	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Taihu	...	29.99	761.7	...	...	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.97	761.1	...	...	...	S	...	...	...
Tainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshu	...	29.97	761.1	...	...	...	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.92	759.9	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...
Pescadores	...	29.97	761.1	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.97	761.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	...	...	...	...	...	W	...	...	...	...	6	...	29.92	759.9	...	...	...	NNE	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.89	759.2	...	...	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.89	759.3	...	...	...	ESE	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.91	759.7	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.91	759.7	...	...	...	ESE	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.87	758.8	...	...	...	SSW	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.78	756.4	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	16	29.98	759.5	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	...	E	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.4	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.81	767.2	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.4	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.90	756.9	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	6	...	29.94	757.8	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Apurri	...	29.98	759.0	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.91	759.6	...	...	...	KSE	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.84	767.8	...	...	...	SSE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	S	...	...	...
Vigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	...	S	...	...	...
Manila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	766.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	E	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.81	757.2	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...
Tacoloban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.75	755.7	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	29.78	756.3	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	768.4	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	756.9	...	...	...	SW	...	...	...	...	6	...	29.82	767.4	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...

April 20d. 17h. 25m.—Warning to Hong Kong Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 12° N. Long. 116° E., moving W.
 April 21d. 10h. 30m.—Warning to Hong Kong Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 12° N. Long. 116° E., stationary or very slow.
 April 21d. 10h. 55m.—The Korean depression has deepened and moved to the north of Tokyo.
 The depression or typhoon in the China Sea appears to be nearly stationary about 250 miles S. of the Maccliesfields.
 Shanghai warning, 30d. 31h. 40m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 14° N. Long. 116° E., moving W. Recd. 20d. 23h. 29m.
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 11.82 inches, against an average of 9.60 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON APRIL 22.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. winds, moderate.

E. winds, moderate; generally cloudy.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 21.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.83	29.82
Temperature	78	73	79
Humidity	78	83	78
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	N	E	E
Force	3	3	3
Weather	B	O	O
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 20.7°

Lowest open-air Temperature, 21.7°

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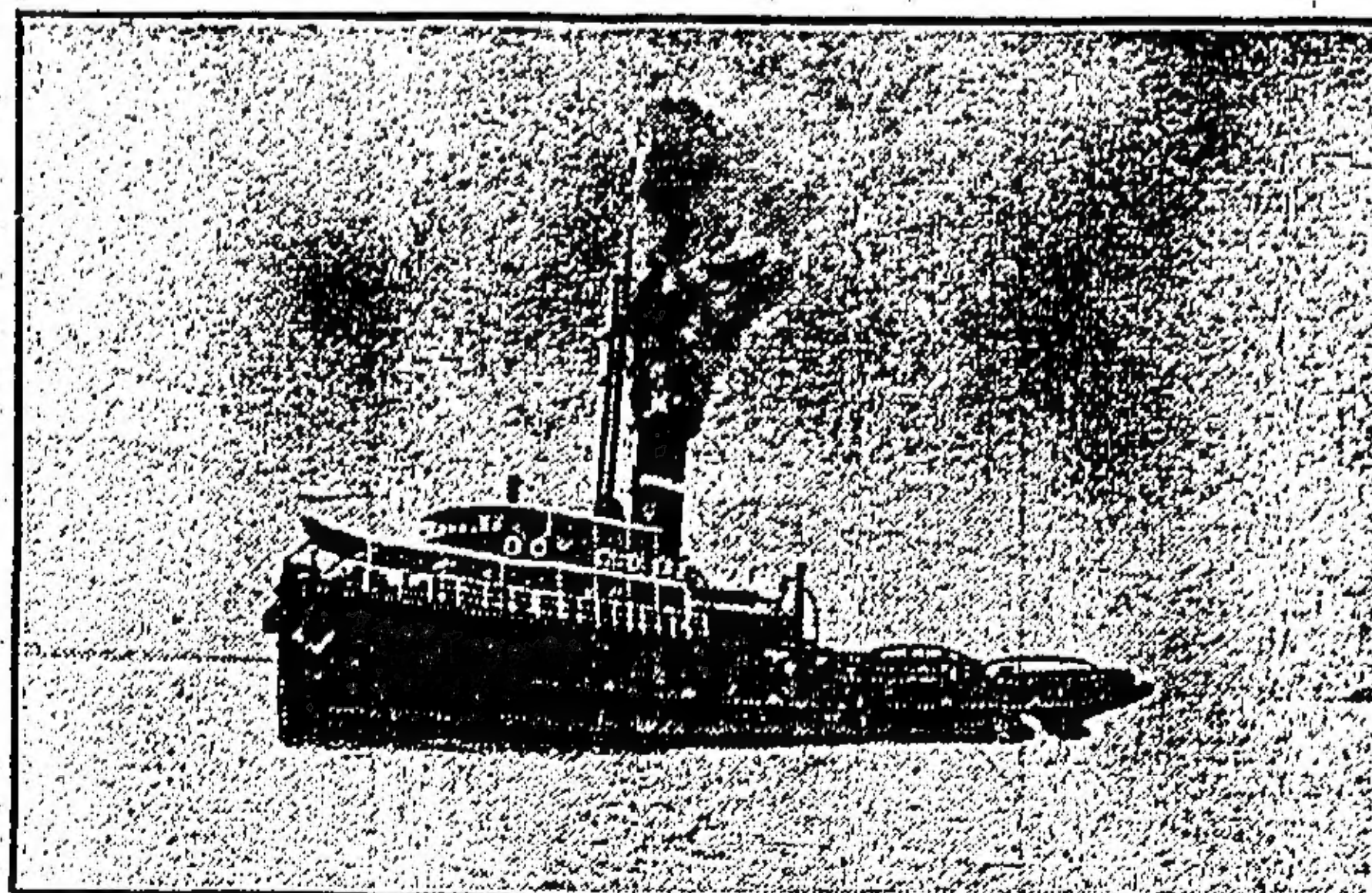
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "FOOCHING" "HOFANG"	Wed., 23rd Apr., at 7 a.m. Sun., 27th Apr., at 7 a.m. Wed., 30th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL MOI & KOBE	"SUISANG" "YUENSANG" "KUMSANG"	Fri., 23rd Apr., at 7 a.m. Sat., 10th May, at 7 a.m. Sat., 17th May, at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG" "KUTSANG" "KOSANG"	Fri., 23rd Apr., at 3 p.m. Fri., 9th May, at 3 p.m. Thurs., 15th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Tues., 30th Apr., at Noon Sat., 10th May, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIPSHING"	Tues., 6th May, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FABE: HONG KONG TO LONDON 232

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 7th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 4th June

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & WLAIVOSTOCK

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 26th April
Steamship "GLENIFER" ... 9th May
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... 23rd May
Steamship "GLENSEAN" ... 9th June
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ... 23rd June

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AND TO EUROPE VIA AMERICA.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Express Freight	S.S. "Chemnitz"	departure 25th Apr.
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	departure 3rd May
Freight	S.S. "Remscheid"	departure 18th May
Express Freight	S.S. "Jeser"	departure 25th May
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	departure 31st May

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... due here 7th May

Freight S.S. "Aller" ... due here 17th May

Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ" ... due here 4th June

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

S.S. "BREMERHAVEN"

will sail from Hong Kong to RABAU

at the Exp. of MAY.

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AGENTS, HONG KONG.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIYANG ... Tuesday, the 22nd Apr., at 2 p.m.

HAINING ... Friday, the 25th Apr., at 3 p.m.

HAICHING ... Tuesday, the 26th Apr., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEXT SAILINGS

To MANILA	To THE PACIFIC COAST
E/CANADA... 5 P.M., May 7th	E/ASIA..... NOON, April 30th
E/RUSSIA... 5 P.M., May 27th	E/CANADA... NOON, May 15th

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM



REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.

San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	Shanghai via Japan Ports & Honolulu
SHINTO MARU Wednesday, 23rd April	SHINTO MARU Thursday, 1st May
ASAMA MARU Thursday, 1st May	ASAMA MARU Friday, 20th June
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports	SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 20th June	MISHIMA MARU Saturday, 3rd May
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez	LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez
KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 3rd May	KASHIMA MARU Sunday, 23rd April
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports	SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports
AKI MARU Wednesday, 23rd April	AKI MARU Wednesday, 21st May
RAGA MARU Thursday, 21st May	RAGA MARU Monday, 28th April
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo
† BANGKOK MARU Monday, 28th April	† BANGKOK MARU Monday, 28th April
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama	SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama
BEIYO MARU Friday, 2nd May	BEIYO MARU Friday, 2nd May
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports	SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports
HAKATA MARU Monday, 5th May	HAKATA MARU Monday, 5th May
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA	NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA
† TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 1st May	† TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 1st May
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles	LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles
† TAKAKURA MARU Saturday, 10th May	† TAKAKURA MARU Saturday, 10th May
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
† PENANG MARU Tuesday, 29th April	† PENANG MARU Tuesday, 29th April
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
† HAKODATE MARU Sunday, 27th April	† HAKODATE MARU Sunday, 27th April
FUSHIMI MARU Monday, 28th April	FUSHIMI MARU Monday, 28th April
SADO MARU Wednesday, 30th April	SADO MARU Wednesday, 30th April

For further information, apply to—
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Telephone: C. No. 292, 3897 and 3821 (Private exchanges to all Dept.) (7)



FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Fiume, Genoa, All Italian, Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports. Taking Passengers to London Overland via Brindisi, Venice or Trieste

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

For Shanghai & Japan	For Singapore & Europe
S.S. "FIUME-L" 29th Apr.	S.S. "FIUME-L" 29th Apr.
S.S. "VENEZIA-L" 11th May	S.S. "VENEZIA-L" 11th May
M.V. "HIMALAYA" 18th Apr.	M.V. "HIMALAYA" 24th May
M.V. "VIMINALE" 20th Apr.	M.V. "VIMINALE" 8th June

* Cargo steamers only.
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All dates are subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Passages apply to—
Queen's Building, DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 5,700 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 10,100 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Swatow 689	1,236	
Hai Yang, Swatow 250		
Kaying, Swatow 1,600		
Taiyuan, Shanghai 200	200	
Antung, Hoihow 350	87	1,843
American Pres. Lincoln, Manila 193	2,139	2,139
Dutch Tjisaraea, Amoy —	465	465
Norwegian Helis, Bangkok 1,772	—	—
Japanese Alaska Maru, Kobe 371	6,022	6,022
Chinese Shiu Hing, Macao 57	—	—
Eng Lee, Chefoo 200	—	—
Tai Lee, Canton 90	—	—
Total	5,774	10,167

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

British	American	Dutch	Norwegian	Japanese	Chinese	Total
5	1	1	1	3	5	16
3	0	0	0	3	3	9

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:

Haiyang (Br.) Foochow, Swatow	303
Taiyuan (Br.) Shanghai, Amoy	144
Antung (Br.) Hoihow, Singapore	177
Pres. Lincoln (Am.) Manila, Tjisaraea (Dutch) Batavia, Amoy	397
Tak Hing (Chinese) Autau	41
Total	1,146

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:

Basin—Tamar, Sepoy, Gompe. North Arm—Serapis. West Wall—Hermes. In Dock—Seamew. No. 6 Buoy—Cumberland. No. 12 Buoy—Sandwich. No. 13 Buoy—Marazion. Foreign Men of War.—U.S. gunboat Mindanao, and U.S.S. Jason. Heron, Avocet, Portuguese cruiser Adamaster, French gunboat Argus, Chinese Hai Kung.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.

Alaska Maru, Japanese str., 4,533 tons, Capt. K. Orihara, from Shanghai, buoy No. A23—O.S.K.

Helios, Norwegian str., 1,113 tons, Capt. W. Hannevig, from Swatow, buoy No. C33—Thorson & Co.

Tjisaraea, Dutch str., 7,089 tons, Capt. D. Pals, from Amoy, buoy No. A24—J.C.J.L.

April 21.

Antung, British str., 2,107 tons, Capt. G. A. Morse, from Hoihow, buoy No. B11—B. & S.

Chenau, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, Taikoo Dock—B. & S.

Eng Lee, Chinese str., 865 tons, Capt. H. Maki, from Swatow, buoy No. C40—Yee Tai Hong.

Pennsylvania, American str., 3,225 tons, Capt. T. W. Johnson, from Kobe, Stonecutters—States S.S. Co.

Gozen Maru, Japanese str., 1,830 tons, Capt. N. Nakatsuka, from Amoy, Yamato—Wada Jimusho.

Ryujin Maru, Japanese str., 907 tons, Capt. I. Yamazaki, from Canton, buoy No. C44—Y.K.K.

Szechuen, British str., 1,591 tons, Capt. C. E. Fisher, from Canton, buoy No. B8—B. & S.

Tai Lee, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Masaki, from Canton, buoy No. B33—Loong Tai Hong.

Taiyuan, British str., 2,109 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Amoy, buoy No. B34—B. & S.

Tetuzan Maru, Japanese str., 1,341 tons, Capt. Sakurai, from Canton, buoy No. C49—Wada Jimusho.

CLEARANCES.

April 21.

Alaska Maru, for Singapore. Antung, for Swatow. Canton, for Haiphong. Fingal, for Singapore. Gozan Maru, for Rangoon. Hydrangea, for Swatow. President Lincoln, for Shanghai. Szechuen, for Swatow. Taiyuan, for Canton. Takao Maru, for Swatow. Tetuzan Maru, for Samarinda. Tonkin, for Kwang Chow Wan.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:

Wharves—Kowloon: Pres. Lincoln, Isar, China Merchants: Tai-pooak; Douglas Lapraik: Haiyang. Docks—Kowloon: Ho Sang, Ekstrand, Prosper, Fingal, Princessa; Taikoo: Solviken, Luchow, Kaimilo, Chinhua, Charles Har-doun, Paul Beau, Kinsaba. Buoy—A1 Shinyo Maru, B7 Helikon, B9 Szechuen, A10 Antung, B11 Antung, B13 Kaying, C14 Hal-vard, C17 Hermod, B34 Tjisaraea, A25 Alaska Maru, B34 Taiyuan, C25 Helios, B36 Takao Maru, C37 Ichang, B38 Tai Lee, C39 Nampeng, C40 Feng Lee, C41 Tonkin, C42 Ducat, C43 Canton, C44 Ryujin Maru, C49 Tetsuzan Maru.

The s.s. Mirzapore left Shanghai for this port on the 18th instant at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 22nd instant at about 8 a.m.



BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE.

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AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull... 6th May

S.S. "CITY OF SHANGHAI" London, Rotterdam & Hamburg... 6th June

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE... AMERICAN AND MANHATTAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" 12th June

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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SERVICES TO

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M.V. "LINDENBANK" 7th May

M.V. "COMLIEBANK" 7th June

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

"TINHOU" 22nd April

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agca Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Moribana, Kilindini, Port Moller, Leodis Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to—
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(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Apr.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"NAGPORE"	5,283	17th May [Mar.]	L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars., & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May [Mar.]	L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"KHYBER"	9,135	7th June	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"KHYBER"	16,801	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th June [Mar.]	L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"KASHGAR"	9,135	5th July	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"MORSA"	10,954	12th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	26th July [Mar.]	L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,955	30th Aug.	Marseilles, L'don, B'dm. & A'werp
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don, B'dm. & A'werp
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, B'dm. & A'werp
"MORSA"	10,954	8th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"MACDONALD"	11,180	22nd Nov.	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Russia, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SHIRALA"	7,841	28th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKAWA"	7,836	9th May	do.
"TAKAWA"	10,006	23rd May	do.
"TAKAWA"	9,949	3rd June	do.
"TAKAWA"	8,018	13th June	do.
"TAKAWA"	10,000	22nd June	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"NEELORE"	6,853	2nd May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,956	—	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Sydney and Melbourne

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Oka, Kōbe, Yokohama, Tientsin, Tientsin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKAWA"	10,006	2nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	9th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	16th May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	23rd May	Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	30th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	6th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	13th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	20th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	27th June	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	4th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	11th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	25th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	31st Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	21st Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,135	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries. Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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